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MORPHIA SAID TO BE GOING TO CHINA

Profits From Its Sale, Espe-

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON. Massachusetts - Infor- them. nation from China, which has reached city through the Chinese press nd Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to ne President of China, indicates that lapanese are importing morphia in rge quantities into China, particuarly into Shantung, and that they are ving enormous profits from its inevitably been followed by a great

The Chinese Government has tried on and the Chinese press conde a profit approximating 86s. on

In Sept. 1 of last year the sale of der new regulations drawn up by have to be furnished the opium year solely from opium."

Call Issued to Nation

The Government of China, on Dec. mandate issued at that time appear that the scheme will come to nothing." he following words

By mandate issued lately all the RAISULI GAINING be burnt and destroyed at Shanghai As the government does not regret the throwing away of a large sum of ney in this way, its sincerity and vigorous efforts in carying out the anti-opium policy should be evident

An investigator of the morphia trade n China as long ago as 1915 made he following significant comments in

"The thickly peopled Province of Shantung is now being opened to its inn, and since the manufacture of morphia has been undertaken under ernment supervision in Formosa, eate possibilities cheer the trader ested in its dissemination throughit the Province of Fukien. . Jan. 1, 1909, the importation into China morphia and of all morphia appliices is prohibited except in the case of duly qualified foreign medical praconers and foreign chemists and military hospitals complying with certain conditions. Despite this hibition, the importation of morne of the most profitable trades in ne country. It is exclusively in the with the full approval of the Japa-

At that time, however, British, German and Austrian manufacturers were d to have supplied the Japanese imrters. The amount of morphia imrted in 1913 was given as 61/4 tons, and the profit from its sale was said o have been £840,000.

Trade Grown Larger

That morphia trade still floureport appeared last winter. "It is a rger trade now than it was in 1913. nia, however, can no longer be hased in Europe. The seat of the dustry has been transferred to Japan and morphia is now manufacby the Japanese themselves Although Japan is a signatory to the greement which forbids the importaon into China of morphia or of any appliances used in its manufacture r its application, the traffic, inasit has the financial support of the Bank of Japan . . . is carried with the direct approval and enuragement of the Japanese Govern-

has there ever been known such a sholesale contraband traffic. Literilly tens of millions of yen are transred annually from China to Japan or the payment of Japanese morphia. The chief agency in the distribution t morphia in China is the Japanese fice. Morphia is imported by parcels post. No inspection of parels in the Japanese post offices in China is permitted to the Chinese cusservice. The service is only alowed to know what are the alleged tents of the postal packages as tated in the Japanese invoices, and et morphia enters China by this hannel by the ton.

place the amount of morphia imported v the Japanese into China in the urse of the year as high as 18 tons. nd there is evidence that the amount teadily increasing. Wherever Japse are predominant there the trade

Extraterritorial Protection

Japanese drug stores throughout demand.

China carry large stocks of morphia," it is alleged. "But while the morphla traffic is a large one there is every reason to believe that the opium ON SHANTUNG ISSUE phla traffic is a large one there is trade, upon which Japan is now em-DESPITE MANDATES barking with such enthusiasm, is likely to prove even more lucrative.

"It may be asked how it is possible that at Tairen, where the morphia Japanese Are Deriving Enormous traffic is greatest, and at Tsingtau, which is the chief center of the Japanese opium trade, the importation of cially in Shantung Province, this contraband continues without the knowledge of the Chinese maritime According to Chinese Advices customs. But at both Dalny and Tsingtau, the Chinese maritime customs are wholly under the control of the Japanese and wholly manned by

Review of Opium Traffic

A review of events of the year 1918 in China, published in the North China Daily News, has this to say of the opium traffic in China:

"Misgovernment and anarchy have

recrudescense of opium cultivation, smuggling and smoking. Between to stop the drug traffic, having even April and July our correspondents in e so far as to buy a large stock of Kueichow, Kuangsi, Yunnan, Anhui, military forces in Shantung, Mr. De- the members had scattered to the rugs at Shanghai, which was burned Shensi and Shansi reported extensive buchi said: n order to prevent its sale. However, opium growing and trading. In July formation which has reached Dr. our Tachienlu correspondent described the brisk trade in opium conducted statement, nor am I authorized by ins direct charges that no less than between Yunnan and Western my government to speak on the point tons of morphia were taken into Szechuan, which is practically recog-mentioned by you, but I may say in China within 12 months recently, and nized by the officers for whatever my own opinion Japan is firmly dehat the importers, mainly Japanese, revenue they can derive from it. termined to return to China her sov-In Kueichow the officials actually ereignty over the leased territory of application, but that for permanent legalized cultivation in order to supply Kiaochow, the exercise of which was prohibition will be ready for enforcethe local demand and prevent silver given by China to Germany. Japan nium began in Nanking and Soochow, from draining away into Yunnan for will of course withdraw from Shanthe purchase of the drug. . . At tung every soldier as soon as prace opium monopoly. Many protests Tsingtao it is calculated that the Japticable. ad been made to the Chinese Gov- anese military authorities obtained ment, and at the time it was pre- revenue to the extent of £2,000,000 No Definite Date Set dicted that military protection would during the first nine months of the

The same review remarks: "On Dec. 18 a telegram stated that a number cable. You must clearly understand of American brewers were planning that it would be difficult to say anyto come to China to start brewing beer. thing in a definite way at the present 5, called upon the Nation to assist it This also has caused a loud outcry in moment, when China is still not a eradicating the opium traffic. In many quarters and it seems probable signatory party to the treaty with Ger-

MORE FOLLOWERS

Moroccan Bandit Also Obtaining

special cable to The Christian Science from Morocco and the greatest un- Japanese declaration be made, and there worthy of the leaders of thought in cation and training in all public eleeasiness and dissatisfaction prevails. is excellent reason to believe not only the Middle Ages." being made to prevent the news of the actual situation, as it becomes known, from leaving the country. Only short and generally optimistic disshort and generally optimistic dis- but that the Japanese Government know what is occurring and some has shown a desire for a public dec- Washington. strong articles have appeared, notably laration by the Japanese Government. ids of the Japanese, and is carried in El Sol which calls for the entire Chinese Ready to Negotiate reconstitution of the army in Morocco and the establishment of a true colonial army consisting of fewer troops that before Japan will be in a position ligion.

badly wanted. doubt as to what policy is being pursued. On the one hand General Sil- miliar with international affairs be- Scope of Measure Explained at Ceuta and as he is a strong man amount to a promise on China's part read the bill to show how utterly false and never believed in Raisuli, it is thought that energetic measures are to sign the peace treaty with Germany. they are. The bill does not interfere with the rights of the states and local ishes," writes an investigator whose about to be taken. Many considered If these surmises are correct, formal authorities to control education within that General Silvestre should have assurances from Japan will await defi- their territory. It in no way infringes succeeded Mr. Jordana as high com-missioner. On the other hand there are most disquieting rumors to the effect that the government feels it hopeless to proceed against Raisuli in the negotiations. It was remarked, ations are to be suspended, and that as a matter of fact certain tentative steps have been taken towards making arrangements with Raisuli.

The latter, however, is very truculent and confident and declares that this time he will drive every Spaniard and public properties at Kiaochow out of Morocco. He has captured more prisoners including officers of quantities of Spanish materiel by a erties on the peninsula. system of buying guns and munitions Desires of China from every individual soldier who captures them, the equivalent of 500

pesetas being given for a rifle. increasing in numbers. The Spanish forces are obivously short of matériel has suffered greatly and will take a ing to the principal allied and asso- thought in the Middle Ages." long time to recover. As stated, however, the true situation is obscure.

DAMAD FERID PASHA STILL GRAND VIZIER

Special cable to The Christian Science In South China morphia is members of the new Cabinet do not against the Peking government, but old by Chinese peddlers, who carry belong to any political party, and it, Chinese have declared that the Peking \$100,000,000 which it is proposed to es certifying that they are na- therefore, does not constitute a strong officials would not dare to yield to appropriate would go to denominaes of Formsa and therefore entitled coalition government which is what Japanese influences, especially at a tional schools of any faith, but is to the majority of the Turkish papers time when the entire country has been be confined strictly to the public

JAPANESE OFFICIAL

Mr. Debuchi Declares Unofficially That Japan Will Restore Withdraw Her Troops

pecial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office restore the sovereignty of Kiaochow fore adjournment. to China and would withdraw every

soldier from Shantung.

"I am not in a position at the present moment to give you any official have been practically demobilized by

"When will that be?" Mr. Debuchi was asked.

"I cannot tell, but as soon as practimany. Everything is subject to a tacit agreement between China and Japan in regard to the Shantung settlement.

Mr. Debuchi was in conference at the State Department with Secretary Lansing yesterday morning. Neither the Japanese Embassy nor the State Department would give any intimation of the progress of the conversa-Large Quantities of Spanish tions going forward between the Japanese and United States governments Materiel by Buying Guns and with regard to the recommendation Munitions From the Soldiers made originally at Paris by the United States that Japan make a public declaration in respect of her intentions concerning Shantung.

Mr. Debuchi's statement indicated Meanwhile there appears great China and Japan. Some persons fa- out foundation in fact. vestre has been appointed to command lieve that the tacit agreement will "It is only necessary," he said, "to

has shown a willingness to begin however, that the dispatch by Japan of a special representative to Shantung probably was not to conduct negotiations, these being in the hands of the Japanese Minister of Tokyo, but rather to assess German private and to make a complete inventory of them in anticipation of the surrender rank and is obtaining large by Germany to Japan of German prop-

It became known yesterday from sources close to the Chinese Governciated governments, as well as to China, to restore Tsingtau to China Autocracy Denied Japan at the Peace Conference.

so aroused.

ENFORCEMENT ACT MAY BE DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia The House of Representatives yesterday decided to adjourn, on Aug. 5, to Sept. 9. In this connection there is Sovereignty of Kiaochow and much interest as to the fate of the pending prohibition legislation. The bill which was passed by the House last week is now in the hands of the Senate subcommittee, whence it is expected to go to the general com-WASHINGTON, District of Columbia mittee within a day or two. How much delay there will then be before Speaking unofficially, Katsuji De- the bill comes before the Senate canbuchi, counselor and charge d'affaires not be foretold, but the friends of pro- curing control of the education of of the Japanese Embassy, declared hibition are urging that prompt action school children are conducting an inyesterday that Japan would absolutely be taken, so that, if possible, it may go to the House for concurrence be-

Unless that is done, there is not likely to be any action before Sept. 9: Asked whether Japan proposed to as, although the members might be cover the leased territory of Kiao- summoned for any important business, chow with her sovereignty and what it is not believed the leaders would disposition was to be made of the consider such action necessary after

more remote sections of the country. It is probable that the army will Sept. 9, although if the treaty has not been signed the President may not have issued the proclamation. Legislation for war-time prohibition, therefore, will have little opportunity for

EDUCATION BILL

School Measure Outlined

pecial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office ment of education to coordinate na- posed division. tional education, was exposed in the

It is also known that endeavors are that President Wilson, since his re- Senator Smith read into the record State; to authorize the appointment

patches have appeared in the Madrid itself is interested in the popular the educational system of the country ing educators are very much opposed papers, but some organs evidently opinion of the United States, which under the control of a dictator in to any exercise of control by any

2. That it takes away the right of be educated

and more materiel, which is evidently to make a public declaration there Roman Catholic clergy, Senator Smith of "public health" which attempted to other wireless message implies that must be a tacit agreement between declared, is absolutely false and with- establish control as distinct from a the British have made an alliance Treaty Presented to Italian Chamber

schools contemplated. The proposed department would have no authority

outside of Washington. "The charge that it is an assault upon religion will only be tolerated by those who oppose public education conducted by state or local authorities. and who oppose all schools except denominational schools and parochial

schools. "The bill can only be considered an assault upon religion by those who oppose public schools and by those who believe ignorance on the part of the masses increases religious faith.

"The charge is really an attack on public education, and shall not be per-This creates great enthusiasm for ment that Chinese claims, or rather the mitted to hide behind an attack on the capture among his followers who are claims of the Chinese delegation at bill. It is founded upon opposition to Paris, extend to a repudiation of the taxing all the people that all the chiland it is difficult to see how they can treaties and agreements of 1915 signed dren may have an opportunity to acproceed successfully in the circum-stances. Raisuli continually raids stances. Raisuli continually raids China assigns important rights in every state, and, carried to its logical posts and villages which have gone Kiaochow and elsewhere to Japan. The consequence, would abolish all public over to Spain, and whatever happens peace delegation also demands that education by state or local authori-Editorials ... the Spanish prestige among the natives Japan make formal promise in writ- ties. It is worthy of the leaders of

within two years, a proposal which is Senator Smith asserted that there is reported to have been rejected by no intention to create an autocratic supervisor of education, and that the A report is persistent that the Chi- duties of the department are so nese delegation at Paris is not in entire limited in the bill that control of any accord with the Peking government, character is impossible. It provides, but is rather following the counsel of he said, for a more thorough coopera-CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Mon- the Canton government, and that the tion between the national authorities day) - Damad Ferid Pasha has effected Peking government is likely to take and the states for the elimination of reconstitution of the Cabinet in the Shantung settlement and the mat- illiteracy among the population, and It is also chafged that morphia is which he remains the Grand Vizier ter of signing the peace treaty with makes provision for better underzgled in from Formosa by motor and Foreign Minister, while Adil Bey Germany into its own hands at no dis- standing of the problems of the , and that "everywhere it is sold is Minister of the Interior and Tewfik tant date. Pro-Japanese tendencies teacher, including a larger compensa-Japanese under extraterritorial pro- Bey, the Minister of Finance. The have been charged at various times tion for this class of public servant.

It is noted that not a cent of the

MEDICAL MEN SEEK

Oppose Threatened Innovation injury to children.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia The medical forces interested in setensive campaign in the national eap- GENERAL BOTHA IS ital, concurrently with another campaign to establish a department of public health, with a Cabinet officer as its chief.

In order not to be left behind in the struggle for publicity, and to bring to the attention of the country the alleged need for medical supervision of school children, there is operated in Washington a full-fledged bureau which feeds articles to the press under the high-sounding name of the "National Physical Education Service." As stated in a current article, the aim of this organization is to forward the nation-wide movement of the National Physical Service resources.

The resources to be conserved refer, not to the timber on the Rocky Mountains, nor the oil in the ground, but to the school children of the country, and the proposal is to conserve them by giving the medical forces con-FOES ARRAIGNED trol over them. A bill pending in the Georgia Legislature is the theme of Senator Smith of Georgia Says "provide comprehensive and compul- addresses were given. Roman Catholics in United sory physical education in the schools.' States Oppose Coordinated that the aim is to divide the child up peace treaty superfluous and impracbetween two sets of authorities, that ticable, but the matter now depended is, to let the school-teacher teach the on the Germans themselves. If they elements of education, while the medi- honorably intended to carry out the cal men pick another domain in which terms and convince the Allies that they shall be supreme and beyond all such was their attitude, he was cer-WASHINGTON, District of Columbia control of the school authorities. So tain the difficulties would be removed. Opposition of Roman Catholic organ- far as can be ascertained, no provision which proposes to establish a depart- child is to be consulted on the pro-

The bill being now widely adver-United States Senate yesterday by tised in Washington speaks for itself. Senator Hoke Smith, Democrat, Sena- Its aim is to provide a basis of distor from Georgia, one of the sponsors crimination between the functions of of the pending measure. The Georgia educational authorities and the health Senator said that the attacks on the authorities in the public schools of bill by various Roman Catholic bod- the State; to insure better cooperation ies, including the Federation of Cath- of the two forces in instances where It was learned at the State Depart- olic Societies, was an attack on public their duties coincide, or diverge; to MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The ment that the United States never has education in general, though this aim define the duties of the school authoriwithdrawn the request that the Ameri- was veiled behind an attack on the ties in respect to the health of the government is pursuing an unsatis- can delegation made of the Japanese bill. This effort to discredit public children under their care; to make factory policy regarding the news delegation at Paris that an official education, Senator Smith said, "is provision for courses of physical edumentary and secondary schools of the

agencies not primarily interested in education per se. The members of the parent to say where the child shall the committee of educators which recently appeared before the Senate expressed the unanimous opinion that Each of these charges made by the they vigorously opposed any scheme

School Clinic Protested

Seattle Citizens Begin Suit to Prevent Use of Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SEATTLE. Washington-A number of citizens and taxpayers of this city have filed a suit against the Seattle school authorities to prevent the expenditure of school funds for the maintenance of a medical clinic in Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office School District No. 1 of the city, which, it is alleged, was instituted without political, or religious sect or cult.

It is alleged in the complaint that the offense would place him in jail.

Shoe Buyers in Boston

Notes and Comments

Council of Five.

Education Bill Foes Arraigned.

Japanese Official on Shantung Issue.. Russian Blockade Question Before

Raisuli Gaining More Followers..... Morphia Reported Pouring Into China

Medical Men Seek School Control

eneral Botha Is Welcomed Home

Mr. Hughes Favors Amended League

President Urges Action on Treaty ...

Packers' Methods Further Exposed. Senate to Form Finance Policy.....
International Credit Problem......

Map of Eastern China..... Erzberger Story an "Exaggeration

Militia Called in Chicago Riots.

Public Ownership of Radio Urged. Inquiry Into Oil Business Asked.

Developments in Big Aeroplanes...

Social Standards of Australians.

Christian Science Case in Court 8-14

Native Rights

General News-

the public are subjected to inspection. control and experimentation at the SCHOOL CONTROL control and experimentation at the inspector and his assistants; that considerable sums of public money have been expended for the maintenance Propaganda Outspoken in Plan of the clinic, and that the activity and to Displace Even Cooperative experimentation of the persons con nected with the clinic have in many Opinions Differ as to Advisability Effort - Leading Educators instances been detrimental, and in some instances have caused severe

> plaintiffs contend that the maintenance of the clinic is not in accordance with the law, and therefore ask to have the school authorities perpetually enjoined from spending Special cable to The Christian Science public money for the support of the clinic or its officials or employees.

WELCOMED HOME

In Address at Capetown He Says Augustowo, left in Germany's hands of South Africa as a Nation made the necessary rectification in the as a Milestone in Its History

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office CAPETOWN. South Africa-Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa and delegate to the Peace Conference, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome on landing at Capetown from Europe. The ships in the harbor were dressed, and gayly decorated streets were thronged with people. Mounted burghers, together with returned soldiers on horseback, formed this discourse on conservation. This part of the procession which marched bill, says the bulletin, is designed to from the docks to the City Hall, where

Replying, General Botha said that It is clearly and finally admitted he considered several points in the Cheers greeted General Botha's

izations to the Smith-Towner Bill, is made whereby the parent of the statement that South Africa was for the first time recognized by all the nations of the world as an independent nation and placed on the same footing as the smaller nations. He regarded the recognition of South Africa as a milestone in its history along with the establishment of the menting on the message that was sent union, and the mandate given her for German Southwest Africa entailed a larger share of responsibility.

General Botha paid a striking tribute ade and receive food supplies if they to the moderation of the British removed Bela Kun and set up a truly statesmen amidst the bitterness en- representative government, the Paris gendered by conflicting claims.

strain of the bulldog breed.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday) - A 3. That it is a direct assault on re- Committee on Education and Labor Admiral Koltchak has directed part acting with unanimity, our near eastof his force to assist the British ern allies will form a coalition against troops operating in Turkestan. An- the common enemy at Budapest."

> with the Khan of Khiva. Admiral Koltchak, as a security for the war munitions ordered by the Serbian Government, has handed over the Russian gold fund captured by the Tzecho-Slovaks last year in Kanan. The clergy in the Kieff diocese headed by Bishop Vassilly have rejected unanimously a proposal to disassociate themselves from the pogroms.

BARTENDER FINED \$10

NEW YORK, New York-The first conviction in this district for viola- in concert with the Allies to solve the authority or warrant in law, and has tion of the War-time Prohibition Act remained in existence for several was imposed yesterday on Harry Deed. years. The plaintiffs have the sup- bartender, who pleaded guilty, in the port of the School Protective League Federal District Court, to an indictof Seattle, which was organized to ment charging him with having sold prevent the public schools from ex- a glass of whisky to a Department of ploitation on behalf of any medical, Justice agent, and was fined \$10, with the understanding that a repetition of

INDEX FOR JULY 29, 1919

Zionists Favor Public Control17 Stock Market Quotations Cotton Goods Market Easier Illustrations-Peter Coutts' House..... 4 Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Year United States Exports Gain Labor-Busy Season for Steel Mills Averted London Police Strike ChessPage 16 Letters A Question of Definitions (A. G. Sturgis) He Begs to Differ A More Positive View of Women-When the Hay Is Making

A Bookman's Memories: Robert Louis Stevenson Stevenson
Poem: Old Wharves
Rabbinical Ideas of Culture..... Catrida's Porch The Beginnings of a University..... 4

Major League Baseball Results Many Stars Late at Seabright London Openings: "Clothes and the Woman" at St. James's Theater;

Elizabethan Plays Given by William to a Famous Romance Miss Carroll McComas on What Acting in Camp Meant Harmlessness as a Comedy Element

Spiritual Power About Emerson's Poetry

the children of the plaintiffs and of RUSSIAN BLOCKADE **QUESTION BEFORE** COUNCIL OF FIVE

of Lifting or Continuing Blockade-Demarcation Line Assigned to Poles Is Rectified

PARIS, France (Monday) - The Supreme Council held two sittings on Saturday for the examination of the reparation and financial clauses of the reaty with Bulgaria. The Polish Diet having pointed out that the demarcation line assigned to the Polish troops in the former Russo-Polish region comprising the district of He Regards the Recognition territory which was notoriously Polish the Supreme Council yesterday

> The question of the blockade of Russia was also discussed by the Council of Five on Saturday. The theory of the American delegation, which was specially emphasized by President Wilson and Henry White is stated to be that the blockade is inseparable from a state of war and that, inasmuch as the Allies are not in a state of war with Russia, the blockade should be raised. Many members of the conference, however, hold that the Allies are no longer at peace with Russia and that the blockade is therefore quite justifiable.

> The Journal des Débats understands that the Council of Five has decided to draw President Wilson's attention to the undesirable consequences which might result from a lifting of the blockade, pointing out that it would have the effect of providing exclusively for a revictualing of the Red Army and the Bolshevist officials to the detriment of the anti-Bolshevist masses. thus operating against the plan of Herbert Hoover and the American Government to assist the whole population of Russia without distinction.

Press Comments on Hungarian Note Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday) - Comby the Allies to the Hungarian people in which it was made known to the Hungarian people that they could Referring to the Peace Conference, only secure a removal of the blocknewspapers make the point that this Mr. Lloyd George, he said, had action by the Supreme Council is shown himself a man of the highest tantamount to breaking off all negotiaability, tactful but with a strong tions with the Hungarian Government as at present constituted. In some quarters it is regarded as the initiation of a new policy of a more ener-getic order by the council, which may TO AID THE BRITISH reveal its effects in other directions than that of Hungary.

On the general situation in Central Europe La Liberté says: "As soon as they feel themselves

Moscow wireless message states that firmly supported by the great powers.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)-The Premier, Mr. Francisco Nitti, presented the peace treaty with Germany to the Italian Chamber on Saturday and on his proposal it was referred to a committee of 24 deputies for examination. A vote of confidence was later adopted unanimously. Mr. Nitti speaking of the completeness of the victory won by Italy paid a special tribute to the valor of the young soldiers called up after Caporetto. He concluded by emphasizing the importance of acting economic problem.

Marshal Foch's Report Accepted

PARIS, France (Saturday)-The Supreme Council has accepted Marshal Foch's report on the boundary between the Poles and the Lithuanians whereby the Poles shall move into Suvalki and withdraw to a line running northeast from Suvalki. The request from the Karelians to be heard has been referred to the Baltic commission.

Question of German-Polish Boundaries PARIS, France (Monday)-The Su-

the proposition advanced by the Ital-... 6 ian Foreign Minister, Tommaso Tit-lied peoples. The council also named today members of a military mission to determine the boundary between Germany and Poland.

> Betrayal Claimed by the Socialists VIENNA, Austria (Friday) - (By

The Associated Press)-Count Michael Karolyi, former President of Hungary. who is reported detained by the Tzecho-Slovak authorities at Prague, issued a letter just before leaving Austria in which he claimed he did not intend to have a Communist Government formed in Hungary. He said he was betrayed by the Socialists, who agreed to form a new Cabinet under his presidency but intrigued behind his back to form a Socialist-Communist Government and seized arms to this end.

He declares he was obliged to resign the provisional presidency to avoid bloodshed. His plan was to

prevent the dismemberment of Hun-ERZBERGER STORY ary by securing the sympathy of the workers of the world. He still be-lieves, he says, that the workers will AN "EXAGGERATION" cide the fate of Europe.

Arrest of Count Karolyi Reported BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)— Associated Press) — Count Michael arolyi, former Hungarian Provision-I President, his wife, and his entire te have been arrested and are detained at Prague, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

End of Communist System Predicted

ectal cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ienna dispatch to the National Zei-The council refused, however, to ac- many decided to consider, ept his resignation and Mr. Garbai weapon from him.

CONCILIATORY ACTS

MADRID, Spain (Monday) -A con- certain events. throughout Spain by the new Cabinet's pret the affair in his own way. evident efforts toward conciliation, The new Minister of the Garcia Prieto, Socialist deputy, who the affair might be easily surmised. that the reestablishment of constitunal guarantees in the majority of and that the individuals imprisoned to Berlin through the nuncio at Munich. or electoral methods that were merely

Mr. Sanquez de Toca is making extreme efforts to conciliate all sections hip of committees. The Lib- about the matter. rals have assented and Mr. Alba, a ormer Liberal Finance Minister, has country's economic reconstruc-

far, however, the Republicans, Reformistas and Socialists will not borate and while showing interat and modified sympathy, they dee that they prefer to see something actually accomplished before rapprochement and submitted to proceeding actively to assist a Con- France certain proposals which could rvative government. They point out serve as a basis for overtures with at the situation in Catalonia, Andalusia and elsewhere is still extremely ad. The united opposition of the Left proposals, but Great Britain acknowlagainst the Maura Government has edged them politely and went so far now collapsed.

BULGARIAN METHODS

n. fust submitted.

garia to escape famine; about 12,000 fer by the two allied governments. Mr. tent of \$1,000,000,000. prolled in the Turkish and Bulgarian indirect conversations with Germany. armies have not returned.

he Bulgarian starvation policy was organized and carried out by deand cruel devices were employed to uppress the Hellenic element. ortations are declared not to have special cable to The Christian Science prompted by reasons of safety.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office en prompted by reasons of safety. of a desire for extermination. view to denationalizing them.

MR. CLEMENCEAU ON HIS WEEK-END TOURS retary.

PARIS, France (Monday)-Mr. Clem- war aims formulated in the allied reweek made a 200-kilometer journey as they mean the complete overthrow he Premier was received with the circumstances, the reply continues, greatest enthusiasm, and in some Germany were to communicate to her laces the villagers carried him on opponents the precise conditions when replying to the Mayor of Amiens of the belligerent parties would be so hed the world during the war, will ment would have to be despaired of. astonish it still more during peace.

TRADE POLICY OF BRITAIN TO BE STATED Belgium.

Irish policy before then, and he could sembly on Friday.

ot give a day for an Irish discussion.

Mr. Bonar Law further stated that Overtures Were Rejected

Mr. Paul Painlevé, President of

Special cable to The Christian Science

PARIS, France (Monday)-Marcel Hutin reports in The Echo de Paris, Flanders coast, it is true, is very imnsibility for its continuation. posals in August, 1917, which Ger- Demands to Be Made

Mr. Painlevé pointed out that he thereupon drew a revolver in order took over the presidency on Sept. 13, to make soundings, through a suitable to make soundings. eagues succeeded in wresting the British Minister was said to have sent the crown council's decision, the pre- membership in and withdrawal from able objection. France is alleged to have supported. He had no knowledge of the affair which seemed to him singularly ex-OF SPANISH CABINET aggerated, he continued. It was probably a question of a memorandum sent by the British Minister, who reprecable to The Christian Science by the British Minister, who repre-or from its European News Office sented France also at the Vatican, in The papal nuncio siderable impression is being made probably made this a pretext to inter-

Mr. Painlevé said further that he and at Cordova and elsewhere there was convinced that Mr. Alexander have been great demonstrations of Ribot, the then French Foreign Minister, gave no one permission to carry nterior, Mr. Burgos, has advised Mr. out such a mission and the course of

a taking the lead for the Socialists British Minister, after a conversation with the Vatican, left a memorandum plal districts has been ordered which Cardinal Gasparri transmitted

istasteful to Antonio Maura have sis." Mr. Painlevé remarked, "for I am not mention what it was. convinced that Mr. Ribot made no of the Left, whom he has invited to eign Minister in my Cabinet for one with papal delegates, but that nego-intention to withdraw from the league, form of statement may be helpful" he ne parliamentary offices and the month only and never spoke to me

Marcel Hutin also interviewed Mr. Ribot, who said that the British Goveen invited to formulate a scheme for ernment should explain the matter. France, he said, undertook no pourparlers and confined herself to acknowledging the Vatican communication through Great Britain, since France had no representative at the Vatican. At the beginning of August. 1917, the Pope made an attempt at a Germany, Great Britain and France decided not to proceed with the Pope's as to remark that they did not con-

Belgium Cardinal Gasparri telegraphed the IN MACEDONIA British reply to Germany and asked power. for a precise declaration regarding PARIS, France (Friday)-(French Belgium. The Vatican thus wanted Vireless Service) -- Bulgarian oppres- to outline the beginning of a converduring the occupation of eastern sation, but Britain put an end to the onia resulted in the reduction of move immediately. Germany for her hopes founded on submarine warfare ing to one from Senator Hale request-

Thus. Mr. Ribot continued. France ligian, French, Serbian, and Greek and Britain made no communication, elegates, finds that at the time of the and Mr. Erzberger's statement distorts Sulgarian invasion the population to- the truth. The British Government taled 305,000 inhabitants and is now gave the minister at the Vatican no. aced to 225,000. In addition to the orders to send anything when ac-00 fatalities, the report states, knowledging the receipt of the mes-42,000 were deported to Bul- sage and therefore the acknowledg- has been made to American bankers Need for a League garia, 10,000 to 12,000 emigrated to Bul- ment was very far from being an of- for financial aid for Italy to the exdeportees and emigrants suc- Ribot finished by saying that he add in Bulgaria, and between 8000 vised the British Government not to and 10,000 of the 18,000 Muhammadans allow themselves to be drawn into

Dr. Michaelis' Reply

Regarding Belgium, He Wrote

LONDON, England (Monday) - A The Bulgarians are also charged with Berlin wireless message gives the blundering, all manner of specula- text of a reply sent by Dr. George was 5½ per cent. n, the demolition of buildings, and Michaelis, former Imperial Chancelcarrying away of children with lor of Germany on Sept. 24, 1917, to a note sent during August from the plished their task," said the Premier, papal nuncio at Munich communicating a telegram of the British envoy

at the Vatican to the papal state sec-

The reply pronounces all negotiaal cable to The Christian Science tions futile unless the spirit of im-mitor from its European News Office partiality prevails and states that the partiality prevails and states that the ceau continues his week-end tours ply to President Wilson's note cangh the Somme area. Everywhere of Germany and her allies. If in such shoulders in triumph. He under which she is prepared to conured the population that the gov- clude peace, the cause of peace would ent was making a great effort to be injured rather than promoted, as nedy the present devastation, and the differences between the demands lared that France, who aston- great that the possibility of a settle-

For this reason, the reply concludes, the German Government is not in a NEW SOUTH WALES LABOR VOTE be ineffectual unless they qualify the

cable to The Christian Science BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By dington constituency for the New of the Associated Press)—Dr. George South Wales Legislative Assembly has reasonable, responsibility for defeat of the Labor the treaty would lie with those who WESTMINSTER. England (Mon- Michaelis, the former Imperial Chan- resulted in the return of the Labor the treaty would lie with those who n the House of Commons to- cellor, in a long declaration published candidate, Mr. Birt, by an overwhelm- refuse the vote essential to the asday Mr. Bonar Law stated that an an- by the Täglische Rundschau, disclaims ing majority, the voting being: Mr. sent, in the opinion of Mr. Hughes, nt regarding the govern- responsibility for the refusal of peace Birt, 2678; Mr. Reardon, Socialist, who points out that, on the other hand, nent's trade policy would be made overtures in 1917 attributed to him 208. fore recess, but that it was impos- by Matthias Erzberger, Vice-Premier, e to formulate the government's speaking in the German National As-

te question of a Russian expedition On that occasion Mr. Erzberger deill be raised tomorrow and Mr. Win- clared that peace overtures were made ber of the Australian House of Rep- nations they may acquiesce in a parpoer Churchill, Secretary of to Germany by Great Britain and resentatives who was charged with tial ratification on the part of one or tate for Way, stated he intended to France through the Vatican in August, disloyal utterances and sentenced to more, Mr. Hughes declares, "Stateen to criticisms before making a 1917, and that Dr. Michaelis, on Sept. three weeks imprisonment, proceed-ments to safeguard our interests 24, wrote that the situation was not ings have been stayed.

overtures.

Dr. Michaelis, in his present statement, says that the proposals were laid before him early in September, not August, and that he discussed Council in France in 1917, Later he requested the Emperor to them with Dr. von Kühlmann, who hold the crown council in the pres-Says He Has No Knowledge ence of the supreme army and navy authorities. This was held on Sept. of So-Called Peace Proposals 11, and the result of the conference, he said, was summed up by the Emperor in the following written memo-

randum: "The annexation of Belgium is dubi-"The close economic union of Bel-

to negotiate through the Vatican, be- other members of the league. cause that might have rendered an The "descriptive phrase" employed

our enemies were unwilling." was willing to talk peace, and men-erations. tions the council of Sept. 11. He adds that a decision was reached, but does Summary of Reservations

The conservative papers say that the ervations are:

mitted her war guilt. was authorized by Frederick Ebert to liability theretofore incurred.

Count Czernin's Report Published

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday) The text of the report of Count sembly, is published at Weimar. Its the Western Hemisphere. tain sufficient guarantees regarding principal point is the necessity of Fourth, that under Art. X the war may be found clearly opposed to

cal situation of Austria and Germany thorized by Congress. and revolutionary dangers on Europe's

ITALIAN APPEAL TO

-It is reported here that an appeal League of Nations."

new credits to Italy was not a hos- activity. tile act, for the United States had lent Italy during the war money at cannot be attained without sacrificing a rate of 31/2 per cent, whereas the the essential interests of the United rate paid on loans raised in Italy States," Mr. Hughes continues. "There

"The United States have accom- and infurious commitments." "and it is now a question of asking them for an act of friendship, and we must also act in a friendly manner.

hoped for by Mr. Nitti. "There is no need to say," he went "that because one of our national the world is worth more than any riches. We have overthrown a cen- false start should not be made. tury-old empire. In spite of treaties which we had made, as a result of

did not win the war." The Senate passed a resolution expressing confidence in the new min-

position at the present moment to Special cable to The Christian Science make a definite statement regarding Monitor from its European News Office

day)-The by-election in the Pad- ratification.

PROCEEDINGS ARE STAYED

Special cable to The Christian Science rence, responsibility would lie with Monitor from its European News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday)-

sufficiently clear, and rejected the MR. HUGHES FAVORS AMENDED LEAGUE

With Four Reservations Is Urged by Leading Republican

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Charles E. Hughes, Republican cancus. Belgium could be restored. The didate in the last presidential election. has drawn up a resolution which he BERLIN, Germany (Monday) A an interview with Paul Painlevé, portant, and Zeebrugge must not fall offers for adoption by the United ag states that at the last meeting president of the Council in 1917, re- into the hands of the British. But the States Senate, consenting to inclusion of the executive council of the Hun- garding the declaration made by Belgian coast alone could not be held. of the League of Nations covenant in Alexander Garbal, declared that the Premier, in the Weimar National Asnmunist system must end in a ter-sembly that Great Britain with the breakdown and he could not take consent of France made peace procorrespondence between Mr. Hughes and Frederick Hale, Republican, Sen-The former Chancellor explains that ator from Maine, dealing with ratifihe arranged with Dr. von Kühlmann cation of the treaty, was made public.

to the Vatican the proposal which requisites for recognition of Ger- the league, and questions of purely a tion of the German colonies, abandon- chief exception to Articles XXI and X, ment of an economic war and no which concern the Monroe Doctrine indemnity. Great secrecy was neces- and the liability of the United States sary, and it was considered inadvisable to provide armed forces to protect

indiscretion by Mr. Erzberger possible. in connection with the Monroe Doc-In conclusion, Dr. Michaelis says: trine is said by Mr. Hughes to be "I did my utmost, and if the plans "inaccurate," while Art. X is branded failed, it was due to the fact that by him as a "trouble breeder," which, if not eliminated, should be Gen, Erich Ludendorff, former first thoroughly interpreted. Any "reserquartermaster-general, is also out with vations," Mr. Hughes added, should be a declaration in the Berlin Zeitung, in incorporated in "the instrument of which he denies that he knew of the ratification" to make it valid, but the papal letter or the reply of Dr. Mich- fact that such reservations are made aelis, until disclosed by Mr. Erzberger. should not lead to the assumption that He learned, he says, from other the treaty would fail or the Peace sources in August that Great Britain Conference would have to resume op- Alternate Form of Statement

Summarized, Mr. Hughes' four res-

overtures to Germany. He was For- Conservatives had many conferences First, that on giving notice of its adds that "in the view that alternate tiations were futile because the en- a power shall cease to be a member, submits one of his own. The descriptente refused peace until Germany ad- or subject to obligations of the cove-Before the assembly at Weimar, the tice, but that such withdrawal shall Socialist deputy, Mr. Wells, said he not release that power from debt or the writer.

> solely within domestic jurisdiction, to "preserve against external aggrestion or action by the league.

Third, that the United States shall not relinquish its traditional attitude trouble breeder and not a peace-Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian toward purely American questions, maker," says Mr. Hughes, adding that Foreign Minister, to Emperor Charles, which shall not be subject to jurisdicdated April 12, 1917, which was the tion of the league, leaving this counsubject of an attack by Matthias Erz- try free to oppose acquisition by any berger in the German National As- non-American country of territory in

opening peace negotiations "before our United States shall assume no obligathe dictates of justice." enemies are aware of our expiring tion to undertake any military expedition or employ its armed forces on it is an illusory engagement," de-Count Czernin pointed out the criti- land or sea unless such action is au- clares Mr. Hughes, and "we should

horizon, and warned the Emperor that Hughes is embodied in a letter replypopulation by 80,000, according to part did not reply to the Pope because she was not then willing to give any just submitted.

Here reduction of part did not reply to the Pope because what America's entry into the war ity of reservations to the proposed would mean. should be made to safeguard the interests of our country." In his let-

ROME, Italy (Saturday)-(By the of Nations." He added that "there is are concerned. Small raids of tribes- agreed upon, but he said that many ROME, Italy (Saturday)—(By the of Nations." He added that "there is men are reported from Drosh in of the Republican senators have urged Chitral but the raiders concerned in him to agree to a "vacation" of possithe Premier, speaking before the sidered" and that "it is manifest that the attack at Vihawa on July 18 have bly two weeks for the Senate. Senate today, said that Italy must every reasonable effort should be made withdrawn 25 miles, large numbers of The Senate "vacation" will depend raise a foreign loan of 18,000,000,000 to establish peace promptly and to tribesmen having joined the original upon whether the President makes his to establish peace promptly and to tribesmen having joined the original upon whether the President makes his bring about a condition in which Eupring about fusal of the United States to grant rope can resume its normal industrial

"I see no reason why these objects is a middle ground between aloofness

While regretting that "suitable" steps have not been taken to formulate international legal rules and settlement of disputes by impartial tribu-A favorable issue in the difficulties nals, Mr. Hughes declares "there is surrounding Italy's foreign policy is merit enough in the proposed plan to make it desirable to secure it, if proper safeguards can be obtained." He adds that "it is just as futile to exaggerate aspirations is unsatisfied we have lost its value as it is to see nothing but its the navy. the war, for Italy has won the war, and defects." In his opinion the proposed the devastated regions, and this not serve as a basis for negotiations, the prestige which she has acquired in covenant should be viewed "as a mere beginning," but it is important that a

> The question as to the validity of reservations has two aspects, says Mr. the parliamentary elections have been which we ought to have been sup- Hughes: "First, with respect to action arranged to be held on Oct. 26. ported in our struggle against the on our part which is essential to mak-Austro-Hungarian Empire, we were ing of reservations; and, second, as to alone in the combat. None can say we the effect of reservations upon other parties to the treaty.

Reservations in Ratification

"As to the first question, it is manifest that attempted reservations will Science act of ratification," said Mr. Hughes, adding that such reservations must SYDNEY, New South Wales (Mon- constitute part of the instrument of

if the Senate gives its assent to the treaty with reservations and President Wilson should refuse concur

Remarking that where a treaty is In the case of Mr. Considine, a mem- made on the part of a number of which clarify ambiguous clauses in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking. Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control

many's territorial integrity, restora- domestic nature, Mr. Hughes takes vation would lead to the failure of the make it imperative that the United future for a cause the merits of which festo. cannot now be foreseen," says Mr.

Taking up the subject matter of his four reservations, Mr. Hughes said pected, and was made after the Presi-that with regard to Article I "there dent had conferred with Senators should be a clarifying statement as a Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, M. A. part of the ratification."

to be ambiguous.

Mr. Hughes says he fully indorses Elihu Root's proposed statement of reservation regarding Article XXI. said by advocates of the covenant to preserve the Monroe Doctrine, but tive phrase employed in the article is nant, at the time specified in the no- inaccurate and the meaning of the article is far from clear, according to

Mr. Hughes also agrees with Mr. say that he first learned of the British | Second, that questions such as im- Root that it would be desirable to peace feeler through the Erzberger migration or import duties, which are eliminate Article X, with its guaranty Colorado Senator said, were covered in for a generation. Moreover, since the shall not be submitted for considera- sion the territorial integrity" of all members of the league.

"I still think that Article X is a "democracies cannot promise war after the manner of monarchs" and that "it is idle to attempt to commit free peoples to the making of war in an unknown contingency where such a

"Article X is objectionable because The resolution suggested by Mr. expose us to a charge of bad faith."

AFGHANS TO BEGIN DISCUSSION OF TERMS

a serious discussion of the peace tion of the treaty. terms with the British delegation un- Senator Lodge, chairman of the der Sir Hamilton Grant begins today. Senate Foreign Relations Committee In his reply, Mr. Hughes states Meanwhile the situation on the and majority leader, said last night "there is a plain need for a League frontier is quiet so far as the Afghans that the plan has not been definitely man is normal, though remnants of of the League of Nations. The plan

FRENCH NAVY INQUIRY ORDERED Reed, Philander C. Knox, and Miles

Georges Leygues, the French Minis- the Senate Chamber. ter of Marine, has ordered an inquiry in certain ports. Quiet has now been the Foreign Relations Committee is restored everywhere as a result of the planning to proceed slowly with conexcellent measures taken by Mr. sideration of the treaty. Leygues but the inquiry is expected to show that great discontent exists as Colombian Treaty Up a result of Parliament's delay in passing the bill for increasing the pay of

ELECTION DATE IN FRANCE PARIS, France (Sunday)-(Havas) The Echo de Paris today declares that it has definite information that



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PRESIDENT URGES

Mr. Wilson, in Visit to Capitol, -Shantung Solution Imminent phases of the peace negotiations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -President Wilson paid an informal visit to the Capitol yesterday to urge on Administration senators the necessity for speedy ratification of the treaty of peace, including the League of Nations covenant. It is the President's policy, it was learned, to familiarize himself thoroughly with the views of his own followers and of the moderates in the Republican ranks, on the path of least resistance for ratifi-

the country in the tour now under the covenant can meet with no reason- contemplation. Present chaotic conditions in Eu-"Nor should we assume that a reser- rope, the President told the senators, treaty or compel a resumption of the States Senate speedily ratify the treaty; Peace Conference, when the reserva- he intimated that something very defition leaves unimpaired the main pro- nite would occur soon with regard to visions of the covenant and simply Shantung, though he again failed to seeks to avoid any apparent assump- indicate whether he himself would tion of obligation on our part to join take action, or whether he expected in a war at some indefinite time in the the Tokyo government to issue a mani-

cation, before he carries his appeal to

Confers With Democrats

Smith of Arizona, and E. S. Johnson from Montana, took up the Shantung Article XV, relating to domestic of South Dakota, Democrats, at the provision and Article 10 of the League matters, is also found by Mr. Hughes White House, with regard to the ques- of Nations, in connection with charges tion of ratification.

Senator Thomas, who is regarded as one of the most independent sena- would prove detrimental to the cause tors of the Democratic side of the of Irish freedom. Chamber, frankly told the President | This charge, the Montana Senator that he had not decided what action said, is a myth shrewdly exploited by he would take on the question of ratification, inasmuch as he had grave doubts on the Shantung question and element in the United States behind the Saar Valley provision of the peace the opposition to the League of Natreaty. This last provision, he told tions. the President, would give the League ence, said Senator Walsh, has nothing of Nations power to reject the result to lose from the League of Nations. of the plebiscite in the Saar Basin, even if the people of that region voted

to return it to Germany. the recommendations made by Elihu Russo-Japanese War the keenest ap-Root, former President Taft, and prehensions have been felt lest Japan Charles E. Hughes. He didn't say, how- should some time conquer the whole ever, that he would support reserva- of China or bring it under her dotions along the line recommended by minion in some other way, and with Mr. Root. Neither at the White House its millions and its limitless resources nor in his informal talk at the Capitol, venture upon the subjugation of the did the President indicate his position world, precipitating a contest - beon reservations.

In regard to the proposed Franco-American alliance, the President did while China does not get back Shannot tell the senators his reasons for fung, which she lost 21 years ago, she not having submitted it to the Senate does get, if she signs the treaty, the at the time he submitted the peace obligation of all the civilized nations treaty. He told them that he would of the earth by virtue of Art. X, send it to the Senate immediately, that never again need she fear the not enter into a guaranty which would within a day or two. The senators, loss of a foot of territory by foreign after the conference, did not know aggression." whether he would take it to the Canitol and address the Senate regarding STATES' STANDING ON

it, or not. Republicans Plan Recess

what reservations in your judgment should be made to safeguard the inSpecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

While President Wilson was urging the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the states of the necessity for speeding the ratification of the necessity for speeding the necessity for sp LONDON, England (Monday)-The tion of the peace treaty with Ger- the Federal Suffrage Amendment is AMERICAN BANKERS ter, Senator Hale asserts he "wants Afghan delegates have arrived at many, the Republican leaders of the as follows: to see some plan devised whereby the Rawalpindi, a representative of The Senate were considering a recess in ROME, Italy (Saturday)—(Havas) United States may safely enter the Christian Science Monitor learns, and the midst of the Senate's considera-

the Waziris who were responsible for would mean the leading opponents of the trouble there, are still near Kapip. the league, including Senators W. E. Borah, Hiram W. Johnson, James A. Special cable to The Christian Science Poindexter would go on the stump against the league covenant, and PARIS, France (Monday) - Mr. would reply to the President outside

While the plan for a recess is being into the incidents which have occurred debated by the Republican leaders,

> The committee concluded the formal reading of the document yester-

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day, and then dropped it until the Columbian treaty has been disposed of. The State Department requested ACTION ON TREATY of. The State Department requested ing Colombia for the Panama Canal day to consider that document.

zone, and the committee will meet to-After the Colombian treaty is dis-Tells Senators Conditions in posed of the Foreign Relations Committee will hear the testimony of some Europe Demand Ratification of the experts who advised the American peace commission at Paris on

> Bradley Palmer of Boston, an expert on the property provisions of the treaty, has been summoned to appear first. He will be questioned regarding the alien property provisions of the treaty, and also the provision regarding the distribution of the first payment of 20,000,000,000 francs of

> the German indemnity F. B. Brandegee, Republican, Senator from Connecticut, in the Senate yesterday reiterated his charge that President Wilson violated a treaty of his own making by withholding from the Senate the Franco-American alliance, which specified that it should be sent to the Senate at the same time

> the peace treaty was submitted. Senator Brandegee's renewal of the charge was made after John Sharp Williams, Democrat, Senator from Mississippi, defended the President from the Senate attacks of last week and criticized the Republicans in the Senate for playing partisan politics with the treaty.

> > Shantung Award Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia The visit to the Capitol was unex- -Addressing the United States Senate yesterday on the treaty of peace. Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, Senator made by Republicans that this article

The cause of Irish independ-

His remarks on the Shantung ques-

tion were in part as follows: "Partition of China is an eventuality His objections to the treaty, the to which the world has been looking

tween the white and yellow races. "This is the real 'yellow peril.' Now,

ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Number necessary to carry amend-

ment, 36. Number that stand in favor, 11. Number that stand against, 1. Number needed of those yet to States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS-June 10, 1919. WISCONSIN-June 10, 1919. MICHIGAN-June 10, 1919. KANSAS-June 16, 1919. NEW YORK-June 16, 1919. OHIO-June 16, 1919. PENNSYLVANIA-June 24, 1919. MASSACHUSETTS-June 25, 1919. TEXAS-June 27, 1919. IOWA-July 2, 1919. MISSOURI-July 3, 1919.

State that has refused, with date:

GEORGIA-July 24, 1919. GOODS BALTIMORE MARYLAND

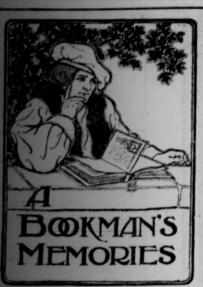
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Robert Louis Stevenson

I had clean forgotten that R. L. S. lived at Saranac Lake in the ondacks. It was brought to my knowledge in a direct and pictorial

Here I am at Lake Placid, and here es T. M. Longsteeth who has pubhed a book on the Adirondacks, d who knows the district as R. L. S. cnew Edinburgh. One day he invited to climb Mt. Cobble. It is not a stain at all; it is a prodigious and half an hour's rough scramtakes you to the summit. But that a view-the range of mountains, wilderness of forest, the innumle lakes. He pointed out to me hiteface Mountain, the Indian Pass, hn Brown's farm, and then he said, "here's Saranac Lake.

oked an interrogation. Vhere Robert Louis Stevensor ved during the winter of 1887-88. nd where he wrote the Scribner says, and part of "The Master of The house he occupied ow the Stevenson Memorial. You

Dimly I began to remember: and ow from Saranac Lake R. L. S. and shold traveled to San Frano and thence set out for the South the schooner yacht Casco; d the end of those adventures was s Samoan home, world-wide fame, le, and the bestowal upon him by natives of Samoa of the title of

Jusitala-Teller of Tales. It was exciting and stimulating to name. on the Stevenson trail once again, or he was master among the young friend and admirer, or so competent writers of my youth, and, yes, to open a biographer. How neatly, in this dance into their right places; he surorises, soothes, and elates. He is the have no place, and which should be man of letters. Everything he do the young men and young even with heroic, toil." en of today know him and read

y know all about him at Saranac Lake. That was a pleasant surprise. Four Saranac folk, a man. nan, and two boys, of whom turn I asked the way, knew of son and knew the Stevenson It stands just without the rowing town, that has spread oversince Stevenson lived there, on little hill beyond the traffic. Half way up the hill I made another inquiry of a gardener. "Oh, yes, it's just up to that white frame house with the art! None! veranda. You can almost read the The light

oday at Saranac Lake. This is owing to the Stevenson Soin of 200, was able in October, 1916, the right one. edicate as a public memorial the Baker Cottage in 1887-88, and to fill m with memorials of R. L. S. It is uple and affecting shrine, done Il, done with fervor and affection. You climb the grass garden and h the veranda where, as he has d us, R. L. S. walked for inspirahe wall, and there is R. L. S. himf in bronze by Gutzon Borglum, ell, R. L. S. was always an lealist in dress—and here he wears a formances readings of poetry. By this fur coat and a tight-fitting cap. He it that, for, engraved on the side has been shamefully neglected on our the figure, is this inscription: "I stage for a long period of years. s walking in the veranda of a small t was winter, the night was very ater in which he performs, has pre-The Master of Ballantrae.'

walls are objects, photographs, he is positively and in the true sense rawings, that cry in every fold and an actor of verse. has been preserved.

ers, the many claims and the of still more benefit to Spain, as well ny distractions, the presence of as to himself, I should say, is a trial R. L. S. had faded almost to a wraith. trip to Latin America, where drama

How vigorous and persuasive his influ- in verse always has been warmly welence was in the late eighties and nine- comed. ties, among young men of letters! We that beside "Travels With a Donkey" preference to a life of comfort. and "An Inland Voyage," all travel don as he passed through Saranac: was always a wanderer.

Vicariously we knew him. When Henley published his "Book of Verses," there he was cut with cunning words into a cameo-"Thinlegged, slight unspeakably, a hint of Ariel, a touch of Puck, with something of the Shorter Catechist."

hurling poems at one another-"Dear ginning, "Dear Louis of the awful " Charles Baxter, too, became known to us. To him Henley dedicated his "Old Friends" poem-"We have been good friends, you and Lewis (Henley always spelt him Lewis) and I. How good it sounds— you and Lewis and I." And Henley hoped that in these three—"you and Lewis and I," was something of the gallant dream that old Dumas, the enty times to be forgiven, dreamed as Musketeers, Lewis, as Henley sang, know how best to perform. became the world's. Years later Henley had an unkind moment about Lewis-but that is another story.

and look up at the stone house where the Keeper of the Prints lives without thinking of R. L. S. For that was the official residence of Sidney Colvin, his austere and lifelong friend. To him Vailima letters were addressed; he and in all the letters he never once addressed Mr. Colvin by his Christian

No writer ever had such a faithful book by him today is to recapture passage, S. C. places R. L. S .: "To ld thrill. He is the writer's attain the mastery of an elastic and his words don't walk, they harmonious English prose, in which trite and inanimate elements should supple to all uses and alive in all its ndled he adorned, and he touched joints and members, was an aim very room in the house of letters. which he pursued with ungrudging,

And R. L. S. himself! Here is the real man-the innermost of him. In a letter to Henley he is trying to keep up his spirits with brave phrases:

"Sursum Corda: "Here's luck. "Art and Blue Heaven.

"Anril and God's Larks "Green reeds and the sky-scattering

"A stately music.

"Enter God! "Ay, but you know, until a man can write that 'Enter God' he has made no

ign from here—there it is, 'The Ste-leave the veranda, sweet with the purity of forests, where R. L. S. The light begins to fade. I must trange and gratifying to find this walked and said to his engine, "Come MEMORIAL TABLET TO dering Scot, our R. L. S., so far let us make a tale." When I told this n home, a mere bird of passage in to a practical American boy he anhis neighborhood, known so well swered, "But why does he say engine? That's silly."

Yes Stevenson was a writers' writer. ty of Saranac Lake, that evolved We read him for the vivid phrase, the of the American Ambassador, the The cultured man must speak with a about as liberal in this respect as one n the Stevenson Memorial Com- radiant thought; for the unexpected This society, with a member- word which so often happens to be R.

POETIC DRAMA IN **SPAIN**

Translated from Nuevo Mundio (Madrid) Two of the leading actors of drama you pause before a bronze tab- in verse who have ended the theatrical pañol and Centro conceived the happy great war for freedom. thought of adding to their final perthey have evidently wished to remind very erect; he is walking on these their audiences that they are truly acpards. There can be no doubt tors of drama in verse, since this art

Calvo, obliged through circumge outside the hamlet of Saranac. stances and by the custom of the thek, the air clear and cold, and sweet sented many works in verse; which, the purity of forests. For the however, owing to a singular deviation iking of a story he were fine con- of his talent, he has performed not in 'Come,' said I to my engine, their true merit, but as if they were in us make a tale.' Then he went prose: quoting Quintero's graphic and the tale he began to make phrase, as if Seville and Guadalquivir were of no importance. Why this? To n I went inside and stood silently my judgment, because the leading ache smaller room, and looked from tors have come to the conclusion that the larger room, each crowded drama in verse is a thing of the past, Stevensonmana. In a corner was and he has wished to make it appear, desk, plain wood with a glazed by so doing, to the public that drama case above containing first edi- in verse has neither rhythm nor etc. At this desk he wrote "A melody. For this reason, an actor "The Lantern- such as he is, whose chief characrers." "Pulvis et Umbra," part of teristic has been his excellent diction e Master of Ballantrae," and of Castilian verse, was obliged, on the Wrong Box," in conjunction with night of his benefit performance, to bourne. In cases, and upon read some poetry-lest we forget that

the name of Stevenson—his vel-oat, his red sash. Siron's Inn at an actor of the ability, talent, and Skerryvore at Bournemouth, lineage of Ricardo Calvo is able to blocks by him, his skull cap, revive verse drama upon the Spanish ast pen he used, much bittten at stage, not through his performances nd over half a hundred rec- alone, but also by organizing a school of this beloved writer, who of good and able readers who can cooped here, and pressed the Adiron- erate with him in the interpretation of With care, with love, his im- the great classic and romantic works -forming a company which would presence became insistent. I not only be a financial success but of the veranda, a triffe ashamed also would win laurels in the provinces nk how in the rush of life and and in Madrid itself. What would be

Ricardo Calvo, perhaps through negall tried to write like R. L. S .- so foolish ligence, has not followed this path: the an emprise. We tried to be fantastic, drifting life, perhaps, appealing more and romantic, and to use tickling and to him, by which to my opinion he has caressing words—so absurd, because sacrificed many advantages—among we were not Stevensons. We decided them his own interest and glory in

Morano is another actor who does books were banal, and we asserted not have to give up new evidence of his that after "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," abilities. He still figures among the all textbooks on psychology were im- great artists, and is one of the few who mature and tedious. O youth, so gen-still remain who were fortunate erous and unreflecting! But we did enough to reap the benefits of the now not see R. L. S .- the gay, the buoyant, almost extinct art. But when, by an the prankish. Before 1887 he had left exception, he chooses among his many London, never to return. He was plays of a lighter vein, to present already becoming a tradition, a leg- Traidor, Inconfeso y Martir, or "El end, his wild talk at the Savile Club, Alcalde de Zalamea," we regret that his visits to Sidney Colvin, his sud- the public taste has favored the lightden appearances in Soho and else- er plays; as, in so doing, we are de-He but passed through Lon- prived of the pleasure of hearing with more frequency works of the higher standard, presented in a manner which we know he is able to display. Unfortunately, Morano is also satisfied to drift, although we could hardly blame him, as he has been very successful in modern drama-more so than Calvo.

Morano has in his company the elements to assist him in making this How great was our delight when task possible, and with great facility; Andrew Lang and Stevenson began for, besides being a good actor, he is an excellent instructor as well. Andrew, with the brindled hair," to But Morano sacrifices part of his fame which Lang replied with a poem bementioned, without doubt, show us what he could do if he only wished, but instead he is satisfied in giving dramas of a lower standard which are within the scope of less intelligent

Both of these men are making great mistake. As they have previously shown through their recitations of poetry what they are capable of great, the humane, the seven and sevdoing, we take this opportunity to all their time, or at least part of a blessing to the race—the immortal their time, to doing that which they

in the Castilian theater, we trust that He "never interrupts the speech of his the Conservatory of Declamation, companion." The refined person rec-I never pass the British Museum which has nothing but tradition to ognizes that each has freedom of expreserve and whose faculty is com- pression-within the bounds of courposed of men of good judgment and tesy and respect. lovers of their art, will not forget was closer than anybody to R. L. S. better prose, since there is no school sion, decision, and subject matter. The to teach verse in a creditable manner. man of refinement plans his speech

made a lasting impression. Among and used correctly.
the highest works performed, there Pedro Muñoz Benayente-Quintero.

OLD WHARVES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor the past.

Where leaned the spar and mast: bales

Drift on the gales.

argosies, Rolling from eastern leas;

raid. And there conveyed.

Now eager lads have made the wharves their own.

And send their dreams across the matter last." His words are linked that mail should actually be carried he continued, was fully prepared to Ramón, tell us this adivinanza." Tio To dim Azores.

JOHN HORNE TOOKE

federal United States of America, but accurate. called into being the great self-governing dominions of the British Empire. Today when civil strife was forgotten, and old dissensions healed, Great Britdom they had received, and let them thank God for the victory their arms had won and also that the cause of liberty, whether in Great Britain or America had never lacked champions.





heir mellow, creamy deliciousness fulfills our highest ideal of a refined chocolate infection. Made of the freshest, most scious fruits and nuts and only the sweet-t, purest chocolate. More delightful-ore satisfying. "Par Avance," id at most good shops in lb. boxes only, sent postpaid, \$1.25. Price refunded if u are not pleased. Samples, in facsimile large box, sent to any address on receipt 10c. BALDUFF-The Confectioner, Omaha, Neb.

RABBINICAL IDEAS OF CULTURE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor of culture. This code is to be found compiled toward the beginning of the in all, six chapters, and is devoted to a discussion of human relations, education, society, and culture.

The code on culture is interesting. to gauge refinement, even today. In the rabbinical standard, a man is not cultured only by reason of his religion, money, politics, or ancestry, Refinement may be acquired, and man is cultured only because by his

The first rule of culture-measured by the rabbinical standard-is the proper courtesy of seniors. A man of refinement does "not speak before his seniors" in rank, age, learning, or station, unless asked to do so; the young child is not cultured if he contradicts his parents. The child must learn that obedience consists of more

than paying proper respect to seniors. "Properly respecting seniors" means that the private in ranks must learn to be obedient, and must do gladly every task imposed upon him by the proper respect to the judge on the years of \$200,000,000 for the construc-He may have a personal grievance against the judge, and may even have good reason to doubt the judge's sagacity and legal knowledge; but the attorney recognizes that the five years. The act and its amendjudge is his compeer, at least while on the bench. The student in class must appreciate that the instructor Courtesy as First Essential

The man of culture is courteous to Meanwhile, for the sake of tradition his seniors, as well as to his equals.

The cultured man is not hasty in the venerable obligation. Through answer." His response to a question this, the tradition of the theater shall is carefully and deliberately planned Now, at the end of the theatrical carefully. He speaks accurately and season, we have no work which has precisely. His words are well chosen

remains in our minds the memory of answer or in speech; he makes no but two authors-Livares Rivas and promises unless he intends to keep them. That an excitable person restrains himself from answering hastily highway departments in the expendimay save him considerable regret and embarrassment. "Let your wrath pass before you speak!"

From the habit of being deliberate I like old wharves that loom from out in answer and in speech, the man of refinement learns to "question according to the subject matter." His ques-And fainting odors from the vanished tions are direct, concise, and relevant; his answers contain no extraneous irrelevant statements. The man of culture questions and answers "to Where tea ships crowded in white the point." His entire speech is unified. His speech contains only one thought, and his entire speech is through experience in each state is It would be fatal, he said, to all union Spices and sandalwood swept in some aimed toward the development of that used to best advantage for the benefit and association between the British one thought.

The Single Idea

to the cultured man. "He speaks on management. the first matter first and on the last grows out of the sentence before. The benefit of federal funds, or, that there ties which faced the British Empire logical.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Good breeding demands absolute pre- qualified in this respect to receive LONDON, England-In the absence cision and skill in speech and writing, federal aid. However, the new act is American Consul-General, the Hon. decisive exactitude. His language could wish, as it states: ". . P. Skinner, unveiled a memorial must not be foreign to him. The man 'rural post roads,' . . . shall be contablet erected in St. Mary's Church, of refinement must be possessed of strued to mean any public road a Ealing, by the New England Society exactitude in manner and knowledge, major portion of which is now used of Brooklands, New York. The tablet as well; he must learn things exactly or can be used or forms a connecting is in memory of John Horne Tooke in and accurately. The gentleman does link not to exceed 10 miles in length recognition of his action in raising not speak on subjects of which he is of any road or roads now or hereafter the funds for widows and orphans of ignorant. Instead, he admits frankly used, for the transportation of the American soldiers who fell on April and simply, and without excuse or 19, 1775 at Lexington, Massachusetts, apology, that he "does not underate and road in a place having a at the outbreak of the struggle for stand." When his knowledge on a cerpopulation, as shown by the latest American independence. The tablet tain subject is limited, the man of cul- available federal census, of 2500 or also commemorates the alliance in 1917 ture does not speak about that sub- more except that portion of any such of the forestry service are also to be pueblo. And after all, they were the nearly three feet high, imbedded season of this year at the Teatro Es- of American and British arms in the ject. He admits his ignorance, and street or road along which the houses The Consul-General read a speech gentleman becomes an able investi- The new act also raises the governprepared by the Ambassador, in which gator, with tremendous powers of dis- ment limit of contribution from not he said that the guns at Lexington and crimination. The cultured man insists to exceed \$10,000 a mile to not to Concord woke into life not only the that his information be reliable and exceed \$20,000 a mile, taking account

Further, if he is defeated in argument or is convinced of the truth of an ideal which he had doubted previously, he will acknowledge his error or deain and America made common cause feat. The cultured man always "acagainst those who assailed the free- knowledges the truth" without hesi-



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Michigan State Auto School Both practical and theoretical training-In Detroit, the famous Auto City

tation or fear-even when it comes of higher present costs of labor and from a bitter opponent. He is, there- materials. fore, a good loser, but, even more so,

The Jewish rabbis have formu- word, the code acclaims exactitude in culture for roads and trails within or lated a code for determining the man all as the basis of culture. Manners partly within the national forests. As must be correct, speech must be acin their volume, "Dicta of the Fathers," curate, information, everything must required to contribute at least 50 per Christian Era. The Dicta comprises, tured must know the truth of the rab- order to receive the benefit of their words: "To be cultured, be exact."

the qualities that man can attain only It gives a definite standard by which by his own efforts. It does not recognize wealth or ancestry as the basis of culture. "To be cultured. be exact!

LETTERS

own efforts he has made himself so. Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible

Highway Building To the Editor of The Christian Science

Monitor:

The Post Office Appropriation Bill recently passed by Congress and signed by the President authorizes an tion of federal-aid roads, this in addition to the bill passed in July, 1916, appropriating \$75,000,000 to be used for road construction over a period of ment require the states to provide an amount at least equal to that supplied by the federal government; and, considering the total appropriations from county, state, and national governments, the expenditures for highway work in the United States this year are likely to amount to a half billion dollars or more. This amount of funds is the largest ever appropriated for a similar purpose and for a similar period by any government in the history of the world, and the road construction program promises about all that could be desired at the present time to secure a much-needed improvement of the Nation's highways thus ameliorating the transportation facilities of the country and contributing a most valuable asset to the Nation's resources. The Federal-Aid Road Act is admin-

istered by the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture which cooperates fully with the state ture of federal moneys. Complete coordination is thus secured in the construction of federal-aid roads in the several states. The plans for all federal-aid projects must be approved by the Director of the Bureau of Public Roads: and federal inspection, once a month or more often, as the case may require, of all work in progress, assures construction in accordance with approved plans. With this cooperation tion and character to play a leading edge of road construction gained to America and America to the British. of all alike. Through trunk lines from Commonwealth and United States if Coherence, like unity, is important of road building as found under local

mail would be carried on it within a partnership in that Empire. The rabbis, it will be noted, empha- short time after improvement, and consize (not without reason) the matter siderable difficulty was experienced in of correct usage in the cultured man. showing that certain routes were seeks to learn. By this method, the average more than 200 feet apart."

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The 1916 act appropriated \$10,000,000 a good student. He learns from all to aid in forest road building during This, then, is the rabbinical stand- makes \$9,000,000 available for exard of culture. Summarized in one penditure by the Secretary of Agriin the federal-aid work the states are be precise. He who would be cul- cent of the cost of each project in binical standard, which says, in a few portion of federal funds, so it is customary for the states and localities to road work.

(Signed) A. G. STURGIS. South Chicago, Illinois.

(No. 814)

He Begs to Differ To the Editor of The Christian Science

June 7 reached me today, and I read over her head and shoulders. with the usual interest the Notes and Comments. May I diffidently suggest a roadway, and many a gallant knight, that the first paragraph hardly seems wearing blouse of pristine whiteness to maintain your usual almost in- and gay silk neckerchief knotted low fallibility? Although it certainly does enough to leave a handsome brown display your usual scholarship and throat bare, with high-crowned somyour usual delightful humor.

captain. The attorney pays due and expenditure during the next three "differ" for different. It will be im- with Catrida, and to beg a flower mediately apparent that you cannot from the potted plants beside her on "differ than," or "differ the railing. "differ to." against." One may "differ with," al- Across this road was a fair-sized though a closer scrutiny would seem orchard, or huerto. It was an orchard to show it to be somewhat of a contra- and garden combined, since rows of diction of terms, and one feels that to vegetables were planted between the "differ from" is more inherently cor- fruit trees, while at the edges of the rect than to "differ with." A "differ- inclosure, and by the entrance, the ence" naturally implies a divergence red and white and yellow of hollyrather than a coming together.

> many as over punctilious. N. J. PALMER. (Signed) Regina, Saskatchewan, June 11, 1919.

course, not giving his opinion, but ingale, they called him in their tongumerely reviewing the curious divergencies amongst those who sit above the salt .- The Editor.

CANADA'S PLACE IN AMITY OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England-There were many distinguished representatives of ranchero. Then the leisure of ordithe Dominion of Canada at a dinner nary days, the chatting with friends, held at the Connaught Rooms recently or spelling out of a much-thumbed to celebrate Dominion Day.

Proposing the toast of "The Dominattached the greatest importance was the union and cooperation with the British Commonwealth of the great United States. In that cooperation Canada was destined by her very posiit can be readily seen that the knowl- part. She could interpret the British one state to another will be estab- Canada were to take an attitude of

MOVING PICTURES OF FORESTS

out the country. A 150-mile trip over the San Bernardino, Sierra Madre, and of camp life at Mount Lowe and Mount dá's parents, nor to Catridá. tional character.

CATRIDA'S PORCH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Catrida's porch beside the spring was a place of vantage. To your right hand, as you stood leaning on its railing, was the spring that furnished the town with clear, pure water, running underground all the way from the mountain range called San Mateo. Its outcropping, in this particular spot, was really the causa sine qua non of the village itself having been established here well on to a century ago. This is the standard. It emphasizes contribute something toward forest Its original inhabitants were among the earliest colonists west of the settlements on the Rio Grande. The spring was still the cause for the daily appearance of the younger women, who came to it with their pails as to a public fountain, each wearing the conveniently adjusted and graceful long-fringed black rebozo The Christian Science Monitor of of mother or grandmother, draped

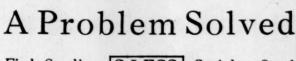
Directly in front of the porch was brero and jangling spurs, rode there-I would venture to point out that on at full speed if it were the day the simplest way to ascertain the cor- of a fiesta, when he was eager to join rect word to use after the word "dif- his fellows in the gallo race. But if ferent" is to reconstruct the sentence the occasion were less urgent he had in which it occurs and substitute time to draw rein, to chat a while

bock blossoms furnished a needed Perhaps I should be regarded by note of color against the grayish brown adobe wall-just as a mocking bird, that used to sing throughout the long summer months, put a note of joyousness in the lives of others of The writer of the note was, of the village near by. Rulsenor, or night-

There were times when the porch was used as an open-air dining room its pots of geraniums, petunias, and morning-glories making as gay a decoration to the al fresco repast as you might find in a modern roof-garden. Such was the case when Catrida's father would bring the neighbors who helped him in the harvest home for the evening meal or cena; for he, like the majority of the villagers, was a copy of "El Capitan Veneno" in the grateful morning shade or afternoon siesta was not in order. Much prepion of Canada" Lieutenant-Colonel aration must needs be made for the Amery, M. P., said that one aspect of meal, which became a feast of the the League of Nations to which Canada best they had to offer to their hungry guests. Nor were these too weary from the day's labor to recall many a joke and quaint proverb, nor forgetful to praise Dona Elena, the mother of Catrida, and her several assistants. comadres of the village, for their skill in making the favorite enchiladas and

pasteles. After the tables had been cleared Ramón would likely appear with his guitar, seat himself on the step overlooking the spring and its activities, and thrum the dance tunes he had lished, thus eliminating a bad feature aloofness, hostility, and animosity caught by ear in boyhood. Now a group toward the United States. This was of children, attracted from their play one of the greatest of Canada's tasks in the twillight by the sound of the gui-Under the old act it was required in her new imperial capacity. Canada, tar, would approach him. "Here, Uncle together closely, and every sentence on the road in order to receive the take her full share in the responsibili- Ramon would cease from his playing, pucker his corrugated brow a bit more. refined man's speech is coherent and should be a reasonable prospect that to prove herself worthy of a true and, after an instant of deepest cogitation, give the answer known to every 6-year-old among them. Then he would propound another well-Special to The Christian Science Monitor known riddle to his interrogators, and so they would continue alter-SAN BERNARDINO, California-A nately demanding and giving answers series of moving pictures of the na- to the adivinanzas until a call for Tio . the term tional forests in Southern California Ramón's music would stop them. He is being taken by the United States could not read nor write, but his sup-Forestry Service to be shown through- ply of riddles and versos could never be exhausted.

An uneventful and monotonous ex-San Jacinto mountains, to secure istence this, viewed from the porch films showing a perspective of these of Catrida's home. I hear you say! ranges, has recently been made. Scenes Not so to Tio Ramón, nor to Catri-Wilson, also at various other points in was a life of sufficient variety and the mountains, are to be included, eventfulness to them, of interest in while many other features of the work themselves and the affairs of the shown. The film is to be of educa- ones concerned. whatsoever you might say about it.



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United States Expected to Turn Financing Over to Bankers With End of War-Conference of Allied Business Men

d-to The Christian Science Monitor om its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia flow to meet the enormous credit quirements of many foreign counwhile financing the expansion of business within the United States, is a problem receiving serious coneration at the Treasury Departnent, the Department of State, in Congress and among speakers. The re-ported intention of Italy to seek a in of \$1,000,000,000 in the United is a sample of the prospects bat-have to be faced.

iere has been no clear-cut outline of the policy the government will foltoward loans after peace is proimed, but it is understood that the extension of credits to allied governnow totalling nearly \$10,000,-0, will cease soon after the war officially, if not before,

ck, and those which dozens of other ntries are said to be seeking, will made direct by private lenders. State Department has not been proached in regard to the Italian

The Administration it is underis generally in favor of leaving bankers and bond investment pubfree to negotiate loans with for governments or business conns, without aid from the Treasury Department or Department of State. and therefore to be the judges themelves of the risks involved. On the hand, the Republican leaders in Congress seem to favor government ervision of such loans, with pos-

m negotiating other loans with prier the war is ended officially. Efto float loans in the United States on of the peace treaty.

vitations have been sent by the gium, and other allied nations. edits will be considered with spees can give. There is every pros- cream. of a large and influential delegaon from each country.

FUND TO RAISE

many prominent business and profes-low a policy of economy with an ade-0 endowment for the university, our needs. o enable it to pay larger salaries for | Concerning the repeal of the so- 650 miles in 6 hours and 52 minutes.

Harvard was not to provide a place soda water, which is harrassing and her of units of the famous marine where the sons of the rich may stay oppressive and produces but little brigade of the second division was re-

DRY BOSTON NEEDS NO "MORALITY SQUAD"

OSTON, Massachusetts-As a result prohibition, the "morality squad" e Boston Police Department has en abolished, and the men assigned have been returned to regular They have in the past had rovvisit down-town cafés where liquor/ as sold Edwin U. Curtis, Commis- of the bill. er of Police, made no announcement as to the reason for the abolition of the squad but it is admitted that the nd of liquor selling has practically ninated the reason for its existence.

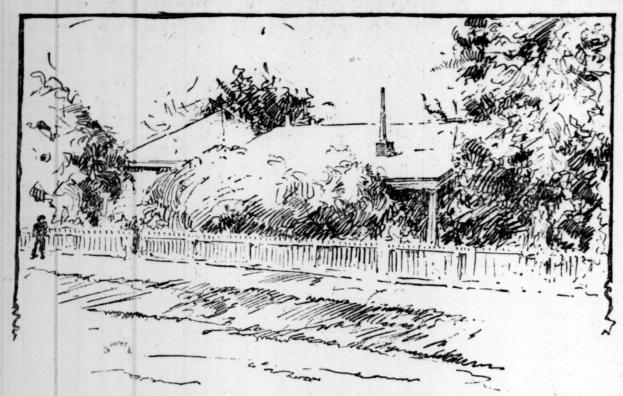
he value of prohibition was further shown on Sunday at Nantasket Beach, near this city, where although there was a crowd of 100,000 persons, not one arrest was made. The occasional ases of drunkenness now brought into

COLD REPRESENTS GERMAN PAYMENT

EW YORK, New York-The recent eccipt of \$18,000,000 worth of Britgold by J. P. Morgan & Co. was said here to have followed an initial nent on the German indemnity

African Gold Shipment NEW YORK, New York—The first causes, which were:

pment of gold from South Africa to First—The powerful influence of pment of gold from South Africa to First—The powerful inhabitation of the United States since the beginning unfavorable propaganda which seri
Monitor from its European News Office om the Transvaal. The gold, val-d at \$1,000,000, and consigned to Second—Political meddling with Sir Samuel Griffith, Chief Justice of Loch & Co., is in payment for military plans.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor Peter Coutts' House, Palo Alto

quently, the loan Italy may SENATE TO FORM FINANCE POLICY

Economy to Be Watchword, court-martial in March, 1919, of Soda and Ice Cream Taxes Repealed by Lower House POGROM REPORTS ARE

ial to The Christian Science Monitor WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

nia, said yesterday. Regarding the repeal of the soneed of the moment, said the chair- all things patriotic Americans send representatives to a financial man of the Senate Finance Commitin Washington and Atlan- tee, is for the most rigid economy in CROSS-CONTINENT City, New Jersey, the last week in national finance. The House of Rep-, when the whole problem resentatives yesterday, after nearly two hours' debate, voted to repeal the

"I am glad to note that Secretary Glass states that the most rigid economy will be necessary if the revenues motored Martin bomber are now at inquiry. He was of a retiring dispo-

year are to be adequate. CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts-About for economy. Unless the wanton Nebraska, 1500 miles away; and the siderable wealth could not be kept 00 Harvard graduates, including waste and extravagance of recent second at San Francisco. The plane from the knowledge of the community. quate budget system, no revenues, Li out plans for the raising of a \$10,- however vast, will be sufficient to meet to Hazelhurst from Dayton, Ohio, last movements in no way tended to dispel.

rs and to expand certain de- called luxury and soda fountain taxes,

member of the teaching force the war revenue law by the House , and recommended paying pro- Ways and Means Committee under the stress of war and perhaps without A. Lawrence Lowell, president of sufficient investigation of the facts.

These expenses are based on a middle of August. vicious basis, being levied on articles sold for a certain amount, and are clude the fifth regiment, fourth brieasily evaded and difficult to ad- gade headquarters, and second batalminister. The Treasury Department officials were unanimous in urging the Finance Committee to remove them from the bill, and the Finance Committee was unanimous in recommending that they be stricken out. But they were put back in the bill on the floor commissions which enabled them of the Senate, under a misapprehension, in the closing hours of the discussion

WAR WITH MEXICO

member of the committee investigat- which began at noon with the ringing ing the right of Victor Berger to sit of bells, the explosion of bombs, and in the House, declared yesterday that the blowing of whistles. The city was unless Mr. Berger ceased to interrupt decorated with the Argentine and althe result of drinking Jamaica him while he was addressing the chair- lied flags, and the Government Buildhearing. Mr. Berger admitted he illuminated. favored intervention in Mexico in 1914, but was strongly opposed to Americans DAYLIGHT BILL participating in the world war,

CAPORETTO DISASTER

leium Germany paid Belgium Associated Press)—The findings of House bill providing repeal of the Day-\$15,600,000, according to the report, the government commission, appointed light Saving Law would be reported am was in turn transferred to inquire into the Caporetto disaster, this week. Opponents of the repeal Belgium to England. The British in October, 1917, where the Italian legislation believe that President Wilernment then ordered its Canadian line was broken by the great Austro- son will veto the separate House bill ry to forward the amount to German attack, were published here for the same reason that he disap-

the Italian defeat to three sets of be overridden.

of the war is on the way to New York ously affected the morale of the Italian

necessary in modern warfare, underlack of preparation and material.

Gen. Benato Rosso, who commanded a part of the Italian line on the Isonzo River, was acquitted by a retto catastrophe.

CALLED EXAGGERATED

The Republican program for rev- States Ambassador to Turkey, who nestled low-roofed and old-fashioned The Republican program for revenue and tariff legislation for the was appointed by President Wilson as cealed in creepers and shrubs beside The Treasury Department is said to present session of Congress will be head of the American commission to the stately buildings of the university. that allied governments to formulated by the Finance Committee investigate the reported pogroms in Yet this humble workman's cottage, ich it is extending credits refrain of the Senate at a meeting this week, Poland, told newspaper men today that which finally had to make way for Cottage played its part in both, first probably tomorrow, Boies Penrose, the short visit which he had made to the new Jewel library, carried with it lenders in the United States until Republican, Senator from Pennsylva- Poland had convinced him that the memories of strange happenings in the ranch, then of the resident archireports were greatly exaggerated.

He said the Polish Jews sometimes were even thought of. far as these governments are con-called luxury taxes and the soda foun-overlooked the fact that equal rights. It was the first cottage erected on ed, will, therefore, await the rati- tain tax, Senator Penrose said that involved equal duties. If they wished the land which now includes the uniwhile the taxes were unjust and op-sincerely to collaborate with the state, versity and the flourishing little town pressive, the opening up of the present he declared they must follow the ex- of Palo Alto, and on a dreary stretch of Commerce of the United law for one or two amendments might ample of their American co-religion- of waste that, a few years later, was to Great Britain, France, Italy, lead to many material changes. The ists, who considered themselves above bought by Governor Stanford for so

from its Eastern News Office

Friday, making the non-stop flight of

making the minimum salary for "There were numerous taxes put in MARINE BRIGADE. UNITS LEAVE BREST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia niversity, said that the aim of I refer particularly to the tax on —The departure from Brest of a numrevenue, and the so-called luxury ported yesterday to the Navy Departance training to the individual and to taxes. The term luxury is a misnomer, as the articles affected, such ment. The other units will leave toas shoes costing over \$10, are not morrow, and the entire brigade is expected to be in New York by the

> Units which already have sailed inlion of the sixth regiment with Mai John A. Leieune and his division headquarters staff on board the George Washington, due at New York on

PEACE CELEBRATED IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina-Allied nationals throughout Argentina on FAVORED BY BERGER Sunday celebrated the signing of peace. A parade of returned soldiers WASHINGTON, District of Columbia who fought with the allied armies in Representative Eagle of Texas, the war featured the local celebration. man, he would refuse to remain at the ing and principal thoroughfares were

TO BE REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia FINDINGS PUBLISHED __Chairman Cummins of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee an-ROME. Italy (Saturday)-(By The nounced yesterday that the separate proved the rider repeal to the Agricul-tural Bill, and that the veto cannot of really delicious salads and hot The commission's report attributes tural Bill, and that the veto cannot

the Commonwealth, has resigned for First Third-The military's lack of vision, private reasons.

UNIVERSITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Leland Stanford Junior University, in central California, lay, until a short time ago, a dingy little green-painted board and batten dwelling. "Pine Cottage" it was called. To all appearances it was by far the most insignifi-PARIS, France (Sunday)-(Havas) cant of all the structures there, and Henry Morgenthau, former United very much of an anachronism, as it that place before its august neighbors

> great a purpose. And the remarkable circumstances of its erection were as follows.

Early in the year 1876, there came to from the place, a distinguished-looking al reference to the help the United 10 per cent tax on soda water and ice Special to The Christian Science Monitor man with erect military bearing and an easy grace of manner that betrayed Senator Penrose's statement in part MINEOLA, Long Island-Capt. Roy his French extraction. He secured a N. Francis, Lieut. P. W. Welch, residence in Mayfield, and, as a new-HARVARD SALARIES omy will be necessary if the revenues that are in sight for the present fiscal Hazelhurst Field, ready to start soon sition; yet the more he sought seclutions that are in sight for the present fiscal Hazelhurst Field, ready to start soon sition; yet the more his presence aroused on a flight across the continent. The sion, the more his presence aroused "I agree with him on the necessity first leg is to end at North Platte, interest, for the fact that he had con-Welch brought the plane added mystery to the affair

Pine Cottage

The following year, Monsieur left Mayfield and went to the picturesque wilderness now known as Palo Alto. where he had bought some 1400 acres and set up a workman's cottage-Pine Cottage itself. Then, on this

> THE NEW KNOX HATS FOR FALL-IN TRIMMED AND TAILORED MODELS



WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

New Summer Modes

in Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Separate Skirts and Millinery

weather dishes than I

serve at my places Myron Green **CAFETERIAS**

KANSAS CITY

Matadero Ranch, there began farming of a kind that might well have set Mayfield and all central California agog with interest; for, what with the lavish expenditure of money, and the extravagance of the projects carried out, nothing like it had ever been known in the far west. There was work for all who wanted it. Numbers of Chinese laborers came and camped there, turning the wilderness into a busy center of agriculture. Monsieur sent agents scouring the east, buying up the finest stock, regardless of expense, to fill his 100 stalls, where there was a groom for each pair of animals and where each animal bore a silver bell engraved with its name and

In horses he was particularly interested, and the stand on which he watched them exercise on the training ground still exists near Encina Hall, while splendid kennels for his pack of beagles stood on the site now occupied by the inner quadrangle of the university. The bailiff in charge of Monsieur himself dwelled in a tempo- prices. rary house, pending the erection of to bring water to his great tank, and a fine artificial lake.

Sale of the Ranch

There was much mystery in all this, but few clues for its solution. One day it was noted that the French Consul came from San Francisco and paid army of France, and, for some unknown reason, had left his country at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian

So the scene of reckless squandering of wealth and stupendous folly changed, and soon became the site of one of the great seats of learning of the United States, and the little Pine tect for the Stanford buildings.

TELEPHONE STRIKE ENDS IN KENTUCKY

cial to The Christian Science Monito from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky-The operators and linemen of the Louisville Home Telephone Company at a meet-FLIGHT PLANS Mayfield, which is but a mile or two to end the strike, and returned to work yesterday morning. The agreement provides for the return of all employees at the wages they were receiving when they quit on July 1, and for the appointment of a committee to adjust wage demands. Non-union operators employed by the company are to be sent to branch exchanges and are not to be employed at the main plant. An effort will be made to secure a similar agreement with the Cumberland Company, which has been operating ever since the strike started.

Women's Silk Suits Reduced

We announce an important sale of broken lines of our finer silk Suits, including smart and distinctive models of silk faille. taffeta and moire antique, in black, navy and fashionable colorings. Models are tailored, semi-tailored and dressy in effect, and suitable for travel, street, afternoon, theater and dinner

Specially Reduced at 25.00, 39.75 and upwards to 75.00

KANSAS CITY, MO.



Our advance showing of Fall modes offers a selection which is unusually interesting in the diversity and smartness of its models. All reasonably priced. Fourth Floor

COAL Call

KATZMAIER H. C. EVANS, Sales Mgr.

Phones: 346 Bell Grand-Home, Main KANSAS CITY, MO.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY IMMACULATE LINEN F. W. PORTER, OWNER 1333-35 East Twelfth St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Telephones-Home, 6810 Main; Bell, 236 Grand

great tract, which he named the PACKERS' ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

-Methods alleged to be used by the Prices Agreed Or five big packers in controlling the manufacture and distribution of meat

cers of the corporation knowing who the same buying attitude. the stockholder is. The commission Ogden Armour, president of Armour have more than 73 per cent of the and Company.

a visit to the ranch. This was in 1880. of Maine, a corporation capitalized at erers they have more than 67 per cent Following this, Monsieur suddenly de- \$8,000,000, is said to control several of the total. In addition to the su-In the midst of the imposing group parted for France. Then, some time other corporations which operate perior advantages over the independ-Says Republican Leader charges that grew out of the Capo- of buildings on the campus of the neighboring townspeople stockyards, yard railroads and adja- ents in the buying of livestock, the learned that Monsieur's ranch had cent real estate development in big packers obtain cheaper credit, buy been purchased by Governor Stanford. Chicago. Mr. Armour, the commission supplies for less, get better transpor-Practically nothing was ever heard of alleges, received \$1.552,000 in stock for tation facilities and services through Monsieur again; but it became known \$194,000 in cash and drew \$356,960 in their control of great tonnages of that he had been a high official in the dividends up to 1917 on the warrants. shipments.

Four Markets Control Prices

How Swift & Co., Armour & Co., the report in part as follows:

as the residence of the overseer of are bought and sold, more than 69 packers, by extending their ownership and Wichita) and the four largest many cases can dispose of no surplus sheep for the entire country, are Chi- packing."

cago, Kansas City, St. Louis and

"The five big packers either jointly METHODS EXPOSED or separately have an interest in 28 of the 50 market yards; they have a majority of voting stock in 22 yards and are jointly interested in 15 of Federal Trade Commission, in them. More than 84 per cent of the Part III of Report, Charges animals pass through the yards in which they have an interest. Manipulating Retail Prices though an increase in the number of and Controlling of Live Stock stockyards, markets and meat packing centers may be regarded as destrable, the big packers use their power to prevent the development of such additional market and slaughtering centers.

"As they buy most of the animals meat packing industry are described slaughtered at the 12 great markets, their ability to determine from day in Part III of the Federal Trade Com- to day the general level of livestock mission's report, made public yester- prices is incontrovertible. That they day. They are charged with controlling do determine it is generally recogthe stockyards, influencing prices in nized by livestock producers and comlive stock markets, dominating the mission men and this is confirmed by correspondence from their files. the ranch occupied Pine Cottage, and products and manipulating retail hig packers through their centralized buying system determine the general An incidental result of the investi- level of prices each day at Chicago the magnificent twin châteaux on the gation, the report states, was the find- before the market has opened and hills beyond-which, however, were ing of a device known as the "bearer, send out the orders to their buyers never completed. Among the works warrant" which briefly is a receipt at the different markets as to the which were completed were the six for a certificate of stock. It is charged prices to be paid. The local buyers long tunnels bored through the hills that by this device dividends can be for the different packers go into the collected and stock voted without offi- market at the same time and assume

"Of the meat trade in the hands of asserts it traced 19.4 per cent of interstate slaughterers in the United "bearer warrants" as belonging to J. States, the five big packing companies total. Of the meat trade of both in-The Chicago Stock Yards Company terstate and wholesale local slaught-

Meat Prices Respond

"The big packers' ownership of re-Wilson & Co., Morris & Co., and the frigerator cars—they own 91 per cent of all beef refrigerator cars-and their Cudahy Packing Company control the development of car route and branch American meat industry is set out in house systems is such that the small independent's opportunity of widening "Although there are 50 stockyards in his field beyond a purely local busithe United States at which live stock ness is much restricted; and the big per cent of the animals pass through into the outlying areas of the industry 12 of these 50 yards (Chicago, Kansas (wholesale meat houses, consignment City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, houses, and hotel supply companies) St. Paul, New York City, Ft. Worth, have so restricted the general mar-Sioux City, Oklahoma City, Denver, kets that the small independents in yards alone receive more than 52 per products over the local demand unless cent of the cattle, 43 per cent of the to the big packers themselves. This hogs and 51 per cent of the sheep, has made possible the invasion by the These four markets, which largely de- big five of fields not related to the ermine the prices of cattle, hogs and products and by-products of meat

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company An Artist's Genius Has Breathed Itself Into Every Line of These Batik Blouses and Negligees To women who appreciate the subtle refinement of distinctive apparel, these original Batik, hand-painted and hand-dyed Blouses and Negligees will be welcome, indeed. Graceful garments fashioned of Georgette Crepe over metal cloth, of chiffon or of Crepe de Chine, expressing in their rare dyework all the mystery and romance of far countries. A heritage of the Javanese and as old as time itself-exquisite in its unique charm. Always soft, glowing, mirage-like, the beauty of motif vying with the exquisiteness of coloring that fades from pale brass to burnished copper, again from amber to orchid, from smoke to flame. Batik-made Blouses are \$19.75 to \$35.00 plus tax. Batik-made Negligees are \$45.00 and \$89.00 plus tax. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Final July Clearance Sale

Tasteful and Stylish Frocks at one-half price 205 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FIDELITY NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY KANSAS CITY, MO. Capital \$2,000,000 Surplus \$1,000,000 We appreciate the interest, taken by our friends who read this paper, in the consolidation of the National City Bank and the Fidelity Trust Company, thus offering you every banking service under a single experienced organization.

One of the "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plants is now open for your inspection. On Gilham Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

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KISSELL The All-Year Car

Passenger Cars—Trucks Jackson Motor Company Distributors



OF RADIO URGED as it was realized that new economies

United States Buy Marconi

from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia lities in the United States was mended to Congress yesterday y Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the He stated in letters to the aker of the House of Representaes that "this is a practical, commonnse matter, having no relation to FORUM MEETINGS my abstract considerations of govnt ownership," and he hopes the blic will see the difference.

cretary Daniels would have the rnment buy the facilities in the ckerton, New Jersey. lie he said that he had not gone xhaustively into the cost of taking privately owned radio stations, mght "not many millions would required." Having placed all stander government control, he dd have them opened to use durpare hours for business, press, al, and other messages that th be offered. The advantage to lean business of unified radio ications and of competition etween the radio and the cables uld be assured, he thinks, if governent ownership were adopted for the

Radio International

al and international communicaon by means of radio telegraphy is reaty, all restrictions on the use of s art will be removed and many in-

Such an instrumentality can be of deviable value in bringing the rstandings. The same instrumen ity, however, gripped by evil-minded nents or private enterprise, is ist as available for selfish and diss purposes. Yet the risk must be overlooked and such control be provided as will lead to its for social and not anti-social pur-

Further, it has become clear that ico is hopeless. Carranza is a criminal if the American reader is to have full and officials of the government are news reports from all parts of the bandits.

Control Needed in War

e interests of the United States were poration or in any foreign country, if the United States lagged behind the utilization of radio. During iods of strained relations, as well uring war, direct government trol and operation would be the safe and effective control and ration, as the personnel would be ject at all times to government rvision and direction.

dously every encouragement ld be given American companies anufacture and sell radio equipnt abroad and to own and operate ns abroad. The American govnent-owned station should exhange traffic with such stations and Especially should any patent or improvement controlled by the governat be made available to such American companies under proper safeguards and guarantees."

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT

EUROPE FOR WORLD COTTON ASSOCIATION GO TO GREAT BRITAIN

g progressive lines and to point Sept. 10 on its way to Great Britain. o interest Europeans in the world buildings.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP cotton conference to be held in New MILITIA CALLED Orleans in October.

The mission was a success, he said, were necessary to offset the increased cost of production. He announced Secretary of Navy Would Have France, Switzerland, and Holland would send formal delegations and that independent groups from various Facilities and Hold German cities would attend, also representatives from Egypt and India. Belgium Stations-Advice to Congress will be the first European country to resume her pre-war footing commer cially, in Mr. Parker's opinion. He added that he had suggested to business men of that country that they rnment ownership of all radio exchange vegetable oils, crude rubber. for raw cotton from the United States, as such a plan would allow her to resume manufacturing and would also of the Senate and the Congo lands.

ON BOSTON COMMON

ed States of the Marconi Wireless Forum meetings on Boston Common, n, and he would have the govern- mer, are to be held on the first four nt retain possession of the German Sundays of August. They will come ons at Sayville, Long Island, and at 5:30 p. m., just at the close of the No private two-hour band concert, and the audiican companies would be allowed ence for the most part will be comoperate radio stations, and ama- fortably seated. In case of rain, the urs would be restrained rigidly, if speaker will give his message from the ws are translated into law. pulpit of the Old South Meeting House, the historic edifice from which has gone out in the past so much of the inspiration of America. George W. Coleman, organizer of the Ford Hall forums and president of the New Eng-

land Congress of Forums, will preside. "Why Americans Should Support the League of Nations" is to be the first hand, the Negroes at the beach claimed topic of this Boston Common course. and will be presented Aug. 3 by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States. "The Folly of Urging Violence for the Political and Industrial Development of America" is topic on which the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York will speak on Aug. 10. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, to whom the "High power radio," he wrote, "is government granted a passport, at the nternational in character, because it request of the British Bureau of Ininterference throughout the formation, in order that she might It is much easier for the gov- study conditions in England from firstrament to regulate international in- hand facts this summer with a view erference than it is for private com- to lecturing in America, during the anies to do so. This question of na- season of 1919-20, will make her initial address after her return to this country on the Common on the afterthen, on ratification of the peace "Reconstruction in England and For the fourth and final lecture of this course, Dr. James J. s will be attracted to this form Walsh of New York, will be the speaker and will discuss the topic "Why I am Opposed to Socialism."

rld together and furthering common GLOOMY PICTURE OF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, Dietrict of Columbia According to the story told by William Gates to the House Rules Committee vesterday the situation in Mex

ld, and if American news-the Mr. Gates, who was formerly a Calication of which has very definite fornian and later lived in Baltimore, to be printed throughout the world. from the spring of 1917 to that of 1918,

to become lodged in a foreign City dominated by revolutionists."

mittee, Mr. Gates said: the Tehuantepec Isthmus and along October. the Pan-American Railroad to Guate-

Suffrage Association of Massachusetts American behaves himself, in teaching VISITS U. S. FLEET have been refused the right to them how to fight, they have started Wednesday the State will move to petition for a referendum whether something they won't be able to stop.

They need not think of teaching us ON BOARD THE U. S. S. NEW or not the ratification of the suffage fine songs to sing, unless they are pre-MEXICO-The Pacific fleet, which amendment to the federal Constitu- pared to carry out their idea of democ-Canal on its voyage from Hamp- tion by the state Legislature last racy and equality. Roads to the Pacific Coast, sailed month shall stand. The office of the Sunday from Panama for San Secretary of State would not give the conficial blanks for the signing of such secretary of State would not give the conficial blanks for the signing of such secretary of State would not give the members of the human race) we serve that there is no superficient to you that the real superficient to you then the real superficient to you that the real superficient to you the real superficient to you that the real superficient to you that the real superficient to you the real superficient to you that the real superficient to you that the real superficient to you the rea ident Belisario Porras of the a petition, on the ground that the ratiis family and his staff, made an law. A section of the referendum pelal call on Sunday on Admiral amendment reads "A referendum pelal call on Sunday on Admiral amendment reads "A referendum pelal call on Sunday on Admiral amendment reads "A referendum peaf call on Sunday on Admiral amendment reads, "A referendum pe-h Rodman, commanding the fleet tition may ask for a referendum to nt Porras was given full presi- the people upon any law enacted by you shall beat us and lynch us as ial honors, including a salute of the General Court which is not expressly excluded."

CHILEAN MISSION TO

to The Christian Science Monitor SANTIAGO, Chile-Appointment of a Chilean mission, to repay the visit NEW YORK: New York-Europe made by the British mission headed gnizes the need of a well-organ- by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, was and world association of cotton and nounced yesterday. The Chilean delele interests to guide the industry gation will reach New York about

way informally to real needs, ac- Measures have been recently was only one arrest for drunkenness, tices to each of the local unions affilto Walter Parker, secretary adopted to prevent increases in the and since July 1 there has been a lated with it offering to furnish cards New Orleans, Louisiana, Cham- price of foodstuffs. It is proposed to decrease in arrests for drunkenness for the registration of all aliens in Commerce, who returned re- tax corporation war profits. Several and for offenses due to intoxication, each organization whereby each memly from Europe. Mr. Parker acted North American firms are awaiting It is also reported that the county ber may receive instruction in the -president of the delegation of decisions on their offers to under- jail has fewer inmates that at any subjects necessary to take out citizencans who went to Europe to take the construction of sanitary sys- previous period. otton trading conditions and tems, railroads, highways, and public

Police Force Is Unable to has not altogether disappeared, but a steady adjustment is in process. Cope With Situation - Car Crews Routed by Street Mobs RUSSIAN MASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-Mobilization of 4000 members of the state militia was under way here at 10 o'clock last night, to be used in quelling the race war between Negroes and white peoin case the police find themselves unable to cope with the situation.

Rioting continued last night, and street-car traffic was tied up on several streets in the "black belt" of the It was stated at the police station that reports of additional fatalities had been received, but the police said these reports had not been con-BOSTON, Massachusetts - Open firmed. Calls for ambulances and police patrols were frequent, however, graph Company, a British organi- which were so successful last sum- from the affected district. Several street-car men were obliged to leave their cars and flee for safety.

> A delegation of prominent Negroes called on the chief of police yesterday, asked police protection for the Negroes, and urged increased efforts to prevent further trouble. Additional turbances to quell further outbreaks.

The first outbreak in the present rioting was at one of the beaches in the city, where, it is claimed by white persons, the Negroes passed the line dividing the white and Negro bathers, resulting in a fight. On the other that a boy on a raft had drifted over the line and that a white bather threw a stone, knocking the boy into the water. The Negroes claim that when they went to the boy's aid the white bathers attacked them. Additional forces were gathered by the Negroes, it is claimed, and soon the rioting had spread to various sections of the city where the members of the two races live near each other.

There has been considerable feelwithin the last few months.

Ministers of all the Negro churches the public. Dr. L. K. Williams, pastor resentative of The Christian Science Monitor that a committee of 100 of MEXICAN SITUATION the best colored people and 100 white men, carefully selected, might well be appointed to discuss the matter and outline a program to prevent future outbreaks of this kind and to bring about a cessation of the present

Speakers Sound Warning

Riots May Impel Colored People to Reprisals, It Is Said

must have a highly efficient partly, he said, for the purpose of new York, New York—Race riots generally as hostile. Mexican antiquities and literature and the Negroes to take up the fight in laws both technically and practically, and head of the Colored National bition Act That includes the Carranza Govern- Equal Rights League, who returned ment, which controls the railroad lines recently from Paris, where he unsucand the main ports. But whether you cessfully petitioned the Peace Conferare in Carranza territory or not, it is ence to make provision for equal the same everywhere, north and south. rights for Negroes in all countries. Down through Oaxaca, a day's ride He said he failed to get an interview Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the railroad, where you are free which he sought with President Wilfrom Carranza soliers, that condition son, but Premier Clemenceau granted exists. The same is true of Veracruz, him a hearing and he hoped that his for the American Socialist Party and from there to Mexico City, also all of petition would receive consideration in the Rand School of Social Science

"Not a week ago," declared Mr. Trotter, "my breast swelled with pride cation of the State's Attorney-General because of the new spirit of pride, of for the revocation of the school's self-respect and manhood that was charter. Tomorrow Justice John V. marked in the colored race when they McAvoy presides at an extraordinary ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE refused to be shot down in the capital

of the Nation. Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Anti-for them. Now, unless the white

"Now, fellow white men," he added, you that you have got to stop treading

PROHIBITION CUTS JAIL POPULATION

on our toes.'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

fest good of prohibition are not yet ican."

available. Data of this kind will be INQUIRY INTO OIL some 30 days later. Practically all IN CHICAGO RIOTS some 30 days later. Practically all the retail liquor stores are open, but sales are limited to 2.75 per cent beer and soft drinks. If the observation of some of the business men may be Troops to Be Used in Case trusted, the sale of alcoholic liquors

AND BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-That the Russian masses are slowly but surely ignorance more oppressive and cruel than any which they suffered in the here. months a prisoner of the Bolshevist other petroleum products. government and arrived in this city a Both oil producers and oil consum-sources of oil supply, particularly for as a memorial to the landing of the few days ago.

as they got the money it would be fool- available resources. ish to work. He told of alleged Bolsheviki war not only against the bourgeoisie, but also against the poor peasforces were sent to scenes of dis- Red Guards robbing poor peasant women of little sacks of flour that they were trying to take to their homes.

LIEUTENANT SMITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-It has been reported that the congressional subcommittee investigating charges of cruelty in United States Army prisons living. overseas will hold a hearing today at Ft. Jay, Governors Island, for the Lack of Competition Charged purpose of examining Lieut. Frank H. Smith, better known as "Hard-Boiled" Smith, who is serving sentence there after having been convicted by courtbelt," as it is called in Chicago, has pected, will be followed by another Negroes brought from the south dur- city. Word has come from Washinging the war to work in various indus- ton that Lieutenant Smith is not an enormous profits; during the last products. tries in the city, and a number of officer of the regular army but that Negro residences have been attacked he entered federal service through the Arizona national guard.

The judge advocate of the twentyin the city held a meeting yesterday seventh division, Lieut.-Col. J. Leslie afternoon and appointed a committee Kincaid has announced that he will to draft a report to be presented to go to Washington to testify before the congressional committee concerning of the Olivet Church, said to a rep- the alleged cruelties to American military prisoners.

FILIPINOS ASK DRY REFERENDUM

MANILA, Philippine Islands-The Council of State has memorialized the Congress of the United States to permit the Filipino people to decide for themselves the question of prohibition. Acting Governor Yeater has announced that prohibition for the Philippine Islands would be considered in a message he will send to the special sesmercial and political advantages— Maryland, traveled through Mexico Special to The Christian Science Monitor sign of the Legislature. Filipino serving throughout the world, from the spring of 1917 to that of 1918. timent toward prohibition is regarded

Manila advices received on July 17 partly to discover "what was going on their own defense and use force, if said that leaders of the Philippine behind the veil of our censorship and need be, to strengthen their political Legislature would endeavor to obtain t would be very detrimental to the Carranza censorship."

The explored Yucatan and Veracruz at a mass meeting of 3000 Negroes held ure in the event that Congress did not provide for prohibition in the islands the auspices of the local branch of the under the recently ratified national In reply to questions by the com-nittee, Mr. Gates said:

In adder the recently ratined national League for Civil Rights. The amendment. The proposed Philippine speakers included William Monroe measure, the advices said, would be "The government is a band of out- Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian an exact copy of the American Prohi-

OPPOSE DELAYS

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Counsel have moved, in the Supreme Court, for a bill of particulars in the applispecial term of Part III of the court to hear all motions in connection with the raid on the school. The Deputy

Attorney-General asked that the motion for a bill of particulars go over till then, and this was ordered. On Women's Black Russia Calf Low Shoes, postpone the trial of all cases in connection with the raid until the October term of the trial court: Counsel for the school will oppose the Women's Black Kid and Calf Button Boots. motion and demand immediate trial

HEARST FACTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-Tammany easily as you have done in the past. Hall, through the executive commit The colored people, contending for the tee of the Democratic County Commitprinciples of the great republic, warn tee, yesterday recommended to the Democratic voters, for nomination at the primaries here on Sept. 2, a city ticket which is thoroughly an organization ticket and does not include any of the so-called Hearst candidates.

UNIONS TO AMERICANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island-In ELIZABETH, New Jersey-Fourth its efforts to aid the Americanization of July was the first dry Independence campaign the Providence Central Fed-Day in the history of this city. There erated Labor Union has sent out noship papers. It asks that Labor Exact figures bearing on the mani- unions become "100 per cent Amer-

dexter of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Miles Poindexter, Republican, Senaawakening to the fact that bolshevism for from Washington, introduced in the name of Oil Consumers Committee. is an autocracy of revenge, hate, and the Senate yesterday a resolution call- Scope of Inquiry Asked ing on the Federal Trade Commission past, was asserted by Roger C. Tred- to investigate a report on the operawell of the United States consular serv- tions of the big oil companies in the slon to investigate and report the ice, in a discussion of Russian affairs United States with special reference before the Russian Economic League to recent advances in the market price Mr. Tredwell was for six of fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline and

ers are vitally interested in the reso- the Pacific Coast; annual production Pilgrims. The plans will be pre-Mr. Tredwell said one of the great lution, which would direct a searching of the Bolsheviki was that inquiry not only into prices but into troubles of the Bolsheviki was that inquiry not only into prices but into they did not work. They were paid the methods of operation of the big the years 1914-19, inclusive; the cor- Sept. 1, it is expected. The State of by the State and argued that so long oil companies as well as into their porate or other agencies by which the Massachusetts has already appropri-

ish to work. He told of alleged Bolshevist atrocities, and said the Bolshevist atrocities, and said the Bolpoindexter declared that according to ants. He said he himself had seen Pacific Coast, oil companies are re- at present, with special reference to TO BE EXAMINED oil fields, produces more than it consumes, there can be no excuse for the on the western coast. price there exceeding the prices on ed to report what, if any, combinations versary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the Atlantic Coast or at Gulf ports.

showed that fuel oil enters into the tition, exist or have existed on the ably in the nature of a pageant, in cost price of nearly every commodity part of any of the companies; what 1921. If international participation is and directly affects the high cost of

It is claimed that price of oil on

asserted, amounting to 165 per cent of BUSINESS ASKED an investment of \$30,000,000, annual report to stockholders shows profits of \$44,000,000 for 1918. an investment of \$50,000,000, and the

Based on the result of operations Prices and Operating Methods of the first six months of the profits for this year will ex-Should Be Investigated, in ceed those of 1918 by many millions of dollars. Quotations on the stock the Opinion of Senator Poin- market, it was said, reflect the big Specially for The Christian Science Monitor profits of the oil companies in the advancing price paid for shares. The Senator said prices of fuel oil on the Pacific Coast have advanced nearly threefold in three years; that con- the Pilgrims in 1620, the three hunsumers have organized to fight the dredth anniversary of their coming. high and advancing prices, and have opened headquarters in this city under

ter directs the Federal Trade Commis- ment. protests lodged with him by a commit- petroleum and all its products, is and expense between state and federal tee representing oil consumers of the has been conducted in the past and governments is adopted. quiring consumers in the northwest the periods mentioned and to those ac- pied by wharves, will, if the plans now to pay \$1.85 a barrel for fuel oil, tivities on the Pacific Coast, and to the under consideration are accepted, be while the price paid in New Orleans Standard Oil Company of California, wooded, probably with pines. A large is 80 cents; and that inasmuch as the the Union Oil Company and the Gen- pier would be replaced by a smaller Pacific Coast, through its California eral Petroleum Company, and any one to land passengers from pleasure

Senator Poindexter's statement in restraint of trade, or unfair compe- Dec. 21, 1920, and a celebration probeffect such combinations have had on obtained, the plans for the observance price, especially on the Pacific Coast will presumably be elaborated. and with particular reference to price charged the ultimate consumer. It is also required to make such

the Pacific Coast is arbitrarily fixed by recommendations as it may deem wise the Standard Oil Company of Coll relative to the removal of any such the Standard Oil Company of Calimartial of cruelty to prisoners under fornia, and that there is no real com- unfair competition, if it exists, or vestigating high prices charged there ing here for some time as the "black his charge. This hearing, it is ex- petition between any of the oil companies. By reason of the controlling cost, market price, production, distri- saries. The inquiry was asked for by spread, owing to the large number of important hearing at a hotel in this position of the Standard Oil Company, bution and sale to the government or County Attorney Joseph R. Jackson, he charged, it has been able to earn private consumer, of all petroleum in a letter to Sam V. Stewart, Gov-

three years it has paid dividends, he TERCENTENARY OF PILGRIMS' LANDING

Permanent Reservation at Plymouth, Massachusetts, Is-Planned as a Memorial

BOSTON, Massachusetts-Plans for celebrating next year at Plymouth. Massachusetts, the landing place of were discussed yesterday by members of the state commission in charge of the observance and by a congressional committee which came here to extend The resolution of Senator Poindex- the cooperation of the federal govern-

An expenditure of \$700,000 to \$750,recent advances in the price of oil, 000 is contemplated, and it is especially on the Pacific Coast; in so planned to establish a permanent reserdoing to consider and report the vation on the Plymouth waterfront business of oil production, refining, ated \$250,000, but must increase this

The Plymouth waterfront, now occu-

The state commission has recom-The commission is further instruct- mended formal exercises on the anni-

INQUIRY INTO HIGH PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office HELENA. Montana-The state effiernor of Montana

Thayer McNeil Company Mark-Down Sale







SHOES will be higher. There is no getting away from that fact; the continually increasing cost of leather and labor and everything else that goes into the making of shoes necessitates higher prices for the finished product.

However, there is still a chance to economize. We strongly advise our customers to anticipate their wants for Fall and Winter footwear. Buy now, thereby realizing a saving of from 25 to 50% on future prices.

Women's Department

Women's Patent Leather Turn Sole Oxford, half Louis heel; same style in Brown Kid;

Women's White Canvas Walking Shoe. Replacement value \$9. Now 0.5U

suitable for Fall wear. Replace- 8.00

Replacement value \$15 to \$18. 10.00 Women's Gray Buck Oxfords, Louis heel.

Replacement value \$16.

Men's Department

Men's Black Russia Calf Low Shoes, extra heavy single soles; exceptionally comfortable. Replacement value \$11. Now 8.00

Men's Mahogany Calf Blucher Low Shoes with fibre soles. Replacement O value \$12. Now..... Men's Mahogany Calf Wing Cap, Double

Sole to Heel, Low Shoes. Re-placement value \$12. Now..... 8.50 Men's Black Russia Calf Low Shoes. Re-

Men's Russia Calf Blucher Low Shoes, heavy

single sole. Replacement value 9.50

Misses and Children Growing Girls'

Misses' and Children's Tan Play Oxfords. Replacement value \$5.00 and \$5.50. Sizes 7 to 101/2. 3.25

Sizes 11 to 2. 3.50 Widths C to E. ment value \$8.00. 5.50

Sizes 21/2 to 6. Widths AA to C.

White Canvas

Pumps, with low

white heel. Replace-

Misses' and Youths' Tan Oxfords, for play or semi-dress wear. Replacement value \$7.50. Now

> 5.50 Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E.

Sizes 13 to 2. 5.50 Sizes 21/2 to 7.

6.00 Widths A to E.

Misses' High Cut

Boots, broken sizes.

Replacement values

\$8.50 and \$9.00.

Thayer McNeil Company

BOSTON, MASS.

AVERTED LONDON POLICE STRIKE

Indefinite Postponement Is Ex- The function of the union is to im- into operation on Feb. 1, 1919, the

The Christian Science Monitor special

LONDON England Several explaplace of the strikers, and the order body. to a sense of their responsi-

On the other hand, there are suporters who urge that, as the governon of increasing pay and pension, here is nothing, apart from the quesion of recognition of the union, worth

there has been nothing issued by the nion authorities to warrant such an umption, nor yet that there would be a strike) perhaps the true reawhy there is still no rupture is o be found in a combination of the wo foregoing points of view.

Demonstration of Potential Strength

With the government authorities ly declaring their intentions, and with the favorable position in which he police are placed of obtaining inormation as to the disposition of etc., not to mention their trainng and discipline, careful observers vere reluctant to believe that the ice would select the present moent for a trial of strength. As a matter of fact, the police have adopted in old ruse among trade unionists. have given a demonstration of

ike every other trade union organion, the police union embraces a hot-headed irresponsibles, e by side with a sober press ment that assures an anxious ic that there is no cause for alarm, the agitation is confined to the tive of the union who are fightfor their own ends, is the annent that out of 55,183 ballot eclared for a strike, while only

is a very accommodating attitude can find consolation in the bethe strike leaders have deto the call. The above figlloted calmly in strict secrecy fter mature deliberation, should y reverse such a belief.

Powers of a Constable

he is proved guilty, is reversed.

all the responsibilities here set forth, on innocent victims. . en pay him a wage which no

to their work.

government would be wise to warning that the campaign may ADVANTAGES OF er understood and handled than been in the past.

ne 1 was an imposing spectacle,

As to the question of recognition itto an acceptance of an abstract funda- some men have totaled three and four mental, because a police union is not times that number. an end in itself, but a means to an end. plained in Several Ways, but prove the material conditions of the State Industrial Court has fixed the nembers of the force.

Government Has Decided to Whether it is given recognition or minimum wage for shipworkers has not, nobody will deny that it has been been raised to 14s. 3d. a day. This Raise Both Pay and Pension successful in obtaining very valuable rate, however, does not greatly affect concessions for its members.

The government may not negotiate Then again, the Police Union was inations (according to the point of view) vited to send representatives to the be given as the reason why the first national industrial conference, ce strike has been indefinitely post- convened by the Ministry of Labor, cently, the following were the average engines, infinite complications arise; ned. The firmness with which the and Mr. Marston, president of the Police Union, was thereat appointed to ernment has handled the situation, the special joint committee which sub- manager of the dockyard:—platers, or perhaps greater than those of the running and walking. preparations to march soldiers sequently submitted the recommenda- £1 15s. 9d.; riveters by hand, £1 early days of flying; and at present th tanks and machine guns to take tions for the approval of the general 9s. 1d.; riveters using pneumatic any considerable increase of size in-

fying the force that any man ab- One of the recommendations, which ating himself from duty would be was, it is understood, accepted by ed with loss of pension, etc., Sir Robert Horne, was that full recogere the reasons which gave the po- nition should be given to trade unions, rate of 12s a day, the results show in- ance"), lift, and (when there is any e furiously to think, and brought and through them all negotiations between workpeople and their employers should take place.

It is difficult for the Government Union is affiliated to the Labor Party men will probably benefit shortly. ming that it was the intention and to a number of local trades counof the Police Union to strike (and cils in a number of industrial centers. Affiliation to the Trade Union Con-

gress is simply a matter of time, possibly the next conference. With friends at court in all the avenues of labor, thought and action, it is not readily imagined that the government can continue to keep the duly accredited representatives of the police outside the channels of nego-

SCATHING REBUKE OF PRO-GERMAN LABOR cost of living for women employed in

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England-Mr. Ben Tillett, M. P., General Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers taries and members, draws attention his finding of 1907 for Melbourne of Union, in a circular to district secrehey have given a demonstration of taries and intellibers, draws attention $\pounds 2$ 2s. a week, with the additional interpotential strength, which may or to a document which, he says, is being trease due to the higher cost of living; nay not be used as occasion and signed purporting to represent Labor opinion and advice regarding the peace terms. He utters a warning against accepting on trust any document or statement made by such individuals as must "have their say," but who most of the signatories to this docuthe long run carry but little weight, ment whom he describes as "irresponsible individuals abusing their trust as officers in trade unions and other organizations.

"In the first place," Mr. Tillett says, "the pro-Germanism of the signatories is so obvious that their insolence in promulgating the anti-British attitude no less than 44,599 passes comprehension. I would challenge the persons who are using their official designations to take a ballot

of the rank and file. "After the murderous price our that the strike leaders have dethis war, the individuals signing the year, more than her wages seemed to design of the tail and elevator can for which the workmen should have the strike off indefinitely be-tey feared the force would not circular I refer to are prepared to let be settled.

British Labor pay for all the loss.

British Labor pay for all the loss. British Labor pay for all the loss, the paralysis of trade, the cost of restitution, and are even going further than that in their flagrant treachery by their demand that we should even by their demand that we should even the state of the suparticle in The Times attention feed the Germans, work for them, and leading article in The Times attention is directed to the very peculiar and extraordinary position occupied by the members of the force, who are incommercial supremacy. I would warn trusted with powers not possessed by our members of the present situation. any other persons, however exalted in position and rank.

Powers of a Constable

commercial supremacy. I would warn necessary, that was their business, but probably it was not fair to force employers to pay for all that a girl still remains, junkerism is surpassed,

reats him accordingly, until he can represented by the same personal good taste. prove his innocence. . . . He can or- dominance which condoned the crucian argument against official recog- tain Fryatt and Miss Cavell, and ap- rate at 35s.

ed object of overthrowing the murderer who has robbed and out- women munition workers. corder, which was difficult of raged his women and children, and vement while the police remained compensating him for his deeds of murder and wanton destruction."

PIECEWORK SHOWN

anstration in Hyde Park Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office ated that there is, in spite SYDNEY, New South Wales-When government's grant of a 70s. the boiler makers and other unionists a keen desire to obtain at the Cockatoo Island dockyards, at That the fight will end Newcastle, New South Wales, abanextremely improbable. Cer- doned the "go-slow" policy at the end of the speeches indicated that the of January this year and agreed to having obtained the man- resume work on the terms of the fedwould await a favorable oppor-to enforce recognition, they probably did not anticipate that their ld select their own time and not wages would increase as high in some nt selected by the commis- cases as 196 per cent, due to the piece-

felt that the executive have a delicate situation with conskill and advoltness, and 60 per cent more work is being done, now wait to see the less supervision is required, overhead ilt of the Triple Alliance meeting charges have been reduced, and the Russian conscription questions Commonwealth is saving many thoutaking further action. The sands of pounds a year; in place of a that Mr. Robert Williams, secre- hotbed of industrial strife there is satthe National Transport Work- isfaction and record breaking. The deration, was one of the prin- men are now paid on a fixed rate per speakers at the Hyde Park 100 rivets or part thereof. Under the cration, gives color to this be-old system, with its minimum wage of of the trade union movement the average rate of riveting had

is sympathetic to the claims of the fallen to 73 rivets per man per day DEVELOPMENTS IN probably the lowest in the world. Under the piecework system the avself, the matter may be whittled down erage has been 132 rivets, although

> Since the piecework system came living wage at £3 a week, and the the pieceworkers of Cockatoo Island, whose earnings, based on actual re-

hammers, £1 2s. 7d.; platers' helpers, volves the use of two or more engines. £1 7s. 3d.; pneumatic drillers, 19s. 6d.; and caulkers, 16s. 5d.

cil's findings. The task is made no ers are receiving consideration from ting influences. easier by the fact that the Police the shipbuilding tribunal, and the

BASIC WAGES FOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria-Delivering Engine Problems udgment in the Federal Arbitration Court on the basic rates and hours in the clothing trade. Mr Justice Higgins, the president of the court, fixed the rate for men at 65s. a week, and for women at 35s. In doing so he gave an interesting analysis of the

the clothing trade. This judgment will have a far-reaching effect. Mr. Justice Higgins pointed out that there was no serious difference as to the basic wage for men in the industry. Both sides had accepted £2 2s. a week, with the additional inthe last report of the Commonwealth statistician had given 65s. 6d., and he proposed to award 65s. The question of the basic wage for women was much more difficult. His problem was to find what was necessary to satisfy the needs of an average adult female employee who had to support in a civilized community

Seven women, members of the

union, he said, had estimated their average expenditure at £1 12s. 11/2d.

"A constable," the paper states, "can reest persons on suspicion, and take hem to a police station. In his case, he law which deems a man innocent of the past and exercise a terrorism in their murders for outvying the worst features of kaiserism. "Our members should realize that was for women who could afford it.

of the union. It never occurs proved the U-boat outrages which Dealing with the unions urgent re- above the ground. A great many ac-"We did not promote the war. Every 48 hours was of such far-reaching ed turn, without sufficient "way" on and that the Police Union is the are exonerated from paying leaves more searching inquiry. At his re-one four-engine type, if the machine ral outcome of this appalling state more for our side to pay. If the quest the government have appointed is on a bank, i. c., canted up either flairs.

British working class will pay not a woman to report as to hours for to right or to left, and the power be ment has been engineered entirely by the German war expenses, then indeed cently returned to Australia, had been get the machine level again.

| German war expenses, but also cently returned to Australia, had been get the machine level again. | Finally, to illustrate the difficulties | with other organizations with the holder condoning the burglar and to supervise the employment of in the case of one big multi-engine

The charm

Signet Shoe

is very real, yet indefinable - the result of a happy blend of comfort with style,

attained by Messrs. Rice &

Hutchins' (the makers) long

experience.

BIG AEROPLANES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England-If a big, load-During flight, an aeroplane is sub-

ject to various forces: gravity, thrust As compared with the old award drag (sometimes called "head-resist- Special to The Christian Science Monitor creases in earnings as follows:- skidding) side-pressure. Each of platers, 196 per cent; riveters (hand), these forces acts round its own center, 114 per cent; pneumatic riveters, 88.5 and in some cases the center moves Fremantle Lumpers Union and the and to stop all demonstrations. per cent; platers' helpers, 159 per during flight. Stability depends upon to square their attitude toward the cent; pneumatic drillers, 62 per cent; their relative action and disposition, nt has already expressed its inten- officials of the Police Union with the and caulkers, 37 per cent. The com- and upon the power of the pilot, by has culminated in serious riots at Special to The Christian Science Monitor acceptance of the Industrial Coun- paratively low earnings of the caulk- means of controls, to overcome upset-

side-slip, and so on.

the center of thrust, a problem that does not arise in the single-engine aeroplane. In the case of a twoengine machine, the change of thrustcenter, in the event of one of the engines stopping, is quite definite, but can, without great difficulty, be allowed for. Four engines fairly close together in two tandem pairs, again, present a problem that can be grasped although there has not yet been any entirely satisfactory solution. But where more engines are employed, and these are distributed, as they must almost inevitably be, at two different heights, a large number of variations in operating them are possible, and the situation becomes infinitely complex. STRIKE SITUATION Let it at once be admitted that these problems have not yet been probed to the bottom, and that, in any given herself and meet the reasonably neces- example, you will find leading experts sary requirements of a woman living disagreed, even after model experi-

shown. machines are the subject of endless!

side-surface of the aeroplane.

The piloting of even a two-engine nstable deems him guilty and the present government of Germany is to show the way of simplicity and aeroplane weighing five or six tons is a very different business from pi-The Sydney Board of Trade had loting a scout or a two-seater. The er persons to stop or go on, he can fixion of our soldiers, the annihilation fixed the rate at 30s., said Mr. Justice big machine has different moods and them to give names and ad- under the most terrible forms of atro- Higgins, and in the present case the tendencies. In its case it is far more es, he can hold up traffic, and do city and cruelty of our prisoners of respondents had proposed 32s. 6d. If important to maintain flying speed, dresses, he can hold up traffic, and do city and cruelty of our prisoners of many other things that no one else war, 60,000 of whom are now missing, and which gloated over the crime of the Times, however, advances this the Lusitania, the murdering of Capmediable, even if at no great height o the writer that it is little short of sank our ships and wasted 17,000 quest for a 44-hour week for women, cidents on big machines have taken inal to intrust an individual with British lives, and encouraged air raids Mr. Justice Higgins said that any departure from the usual standard of cause almost always being an attemptng dustman would enter- cent for which the German people importance that he felt the need of The oddest things happen. Thus, on Yet The Times insists that the move- only their own war expenses, but also women. This woman, who had re- cut off, it is practically impossible to

machine, two bodies of expert advis-

tail. One party put it at 21/2 degrees guards entered the premises of the minus, the other at 2½ degrees plus. works, the workmen and two Red They compromised at 1 degree plus. regiments guarding the works met Special to The Christian Science Monitor Flying Machine Designing Shown Even then it was admitted that the them with disorderly rifle fire, but the first trial flight might call for skill resistance was not vigorous enough. to Be Complex, Once It Steps on the part of the pilot. In this ma- The works were soon taken.

day according to the class of work on quick, and sure. But the moment dewhich they are engaged. In the con- sign steps from the single-engine mastruction of the collier Biloela, re-chine to aeroplanes with two or more ever, it is by no means undiluted folly placed in each shop to prevent the politics from those of the Liberal or daily earnings, according to the report and these complications bring us at known to be within our powers, in other. Communication with the town reins of government for the past three made by Mr. King Salter, the general once face to face with perils equal to spite of the old nursery adage about was still more strictly prohibited. The years; apart from the fact that the

LABOR TROUBLES IN FREMANTLE

from its Australasian News Office Fremantle, the chief port of the State. LONDON, England-The movement in Hobart in 1903. Then, he said, able-An affray between the lumpers and a which is taking place among the em-The matter is complicated accordforce of armed police resulted in 33 ployees of the great London banks to in shops and factories for a few shiling to the total weight of the macasualties. Incidently, the riots have chine, a heavy machine having more led to the downfall of a national government. inertia than a light one, this being ernment led by Mr. H. P. Colebatch, growing, and the number of clerks of without any wage at all. The housshown in the relative ease with which former colonial secretary, after only all grades who have enrolled in one ing conditions were bad, and there AUSTRALIAN WOMEN a light machine will turn back on its 29 days of office, and the accession or other of the guilds now reaches tracks, the room required for landing, of a new government under Mr. J. several thousands. At present there tracks, the room required for landing, of a new government under Mr. J. several thousands. At present there the distance needed for recovery from Mitchell, former Minister for Lands are two guilds-the Inner Guild, and Agriculture.

The riots were a sequel to the It is further complicated by the waterside strike of October, 1917, terests, and the Bank Officers Guild, separation of the driving power into pathy with children with separation of the driving power into two or more units which, if they pull pathy with strikers in the eastern two or more units which, if they pull pathy with strikers in the eastern practically the whole of the leading states. Volunteers were called for by banking institutions not having the the government to man the wharves, and some of those who responded and some of those who responded formed the National Waterside Work- ests of the whole would be better ers Union, which, after the strike, was registered as an industrial union and into line, and if it were either decided given preference of employment, sub- to let each bank have its own guild ject to the proviso that returned sol- or to urge the employees to join the diers should have first preference, Central Guild en bloc. The primary whether members of the Fremantle object of the Central Guild is to have Lumpers Union or not. The existence an organization definitely recognized of the two unions under this system by the directors and partners as a did not mean bloodshed. led to much bitterness.

work for weeks at a time, with the ances under which the various staffs result that their wives and families may suffer, and generally to protect suffered.

IN PETROGRAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ments in wind tunnels have been press contains some notable partic- strongly supported to establish an inulars as to the Labor situation in demnity fund for the R. I. Constabu- in Canada during the war, will be The control surfaces of such Petrograd during the last few months. lary, to compensate men injured in the deported by the Canadian authorities

a week. It was significant that any discussion. The effect of the slip- March 6 to 26 there were strikes at the families of men who lose their Rotterdam and from there forwarded little indulgence of vanity in dress streams of the screws, the intensity 15 works, in which 34,704 workmen lives, as has now happened in several to their native land. The cost of rewas at the sacrifice of other things, and distribution of which are so vari- took part (i. e. about half the number cases since the régime of Sinn Fein. For example, one girl who spent on able, upon the tail members, must of operatives now working in Petrocountrymen and women have paid for dress and adornment £33 18s. 2d. a be accurately known before the grad); 173,091 working days were lost, received 4,489,000 rubles. The strikes In addition to all this, the weight took place principally at works manu-

for board and lodging without laun- found, for example, in a recently pression of the strike at the Putilov works. At first the Bolsheviki wanted to suppress the anti-Bolshevist movement among the workmen by sending the sailors of the active fleet who were in Petrograd. The latter called a meeting and announced that it would be better to join the workmen than to go against them Then the Bolsheviki called out the coast-guards, who are well known for their brutality, and consist wholly of

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The Best Linen is always the cheapest. Samples of Linen, made upon our own looms in County Down, together with price lists, sent post free.

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Smart and useful real Scotch moleskin wrap, plain or fancy lined, price £37. Ditto in best mole dyed coney £15.

The best fur in many an old-fashioned coat repairs and altera-tions with all ad-vice, free.

New illustrated price list of up to date furs on application Kindly mention The Christian Science Monitor

ARTHUR PERRY & CO., Furriers 12 Argyll Place, Regent St., London, W. 1

WM. DUNCAN TUCKER AND SONS, LTD. Horticultural Builders and Heating Engineer

PORTABLE BUILDINGS, BUNGALOWS, ETC. Awarded Large Gold Medal and Diploma Honor at the Royal International Horti-cultural Exhibition. Chelsea. Lendon, 1912.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER GIVEN FOR HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS. Office and Works Tottenham, N. 15

ers were at complete variance as to sailors of the former "disciplinary" TASMANIA HOLDS the correct angle of incidence for the (penal) battalions. When the coast-

Beyond Single-Engine Plane chine the tail was of large size and Wholesale searches were made and manian branches of the Australian at an unusual distance from the main wholesale executions were carried out Labor Party, or what is more popuplanes. It proved in flight to have too on the spot. It was the older work- larly known amongst its adherents as much lift, which entirely overcame men who were arrested. Workmen the "Parliament of Labor." has just the possibilities of correction through were forbidden to hold meetings, and been sitting in this State. This was the elevator. It will readily be seen an order was passed for all to resume the sixteenth annual session carrying, high-speed aeroplane were that aeroplane design is not a simple work. The next day a detachment of with the union, but it certainly has al- sults have, since the beginning of Feb- simply a large edition of the fighting matter, now that very rapid develop- sailors went round to the workmen's moderate in its views, and, with the ready been compelled to recognize it. ruary, run from 16s. 5d. to 35s. 9d. a scout, development would be easy, to try to do a little more than is workmen communicating with one an- National Party, which has held the saying that, unlike other imperialistic cruits. It voted against conscription and for the good of the revolution, the treasury benches, because its PERTH, West Australia-A feud they would stop at nothing in order strong men were loyal to the British which has been waged between the to force the workmen to resume work, cause, and had left its ranks.

which some of the staffs of the large banks have set up to watch their inposed in some quarters that the interserved if there were a general falling plish much. medium for representing directly to Many lumpers were unable to secure the boards any disabilites or grievthe interests of bank clerks individually and collectively.

IRISH CONSTABULARY FUND By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland-A movement has LONDON, England-The Bolshevist been set on foot and is being very The Red Gazette writes that from performance of their duty, and to help this week. They are to be shipped to

LABOR CONFERENCE

from its Australasian News Office HOBART. Tasmania-The annual conference of delegates from the Tas-

The party has become much more telephones were cut off. At the same Labor Party showed a very lukewarm time the Bolsheviki hung out placards interest during the war in raising regovernments, they had no intention of and took no active part in stimulating suppressing insurrections of work-voluntary enlistments. This caused men at the point of the bayonet, but it to lose caste, and while the war that in view of its being a time of war was on, it had no chance of gaining

The president of the Tasmanian Labor Party, Mr. J. E. Ogden, in his National Waterside Workers Union LONDON BANK CLERKS ORGANIZE presidential address, recalled the time when the first conference took place bodied men were working for 22s, 6d. then industrial legislation had worked wonders. Although they had not yet been able to remove all the iniquities, they had been able to improve wages to a remarkable degree, and to place the workers on a better footing as relegislation would, he hoped, accom-

One of the delegates by motion asked the conference to indorse the One Big Union plan of organization. He said that a complete change of affairs

"It does not mean bloodshed," remarked another delegate, "so long as the other fellow does not object. The resolution was defeated by 22 votes to 8.

A motion to add a plank to the party's platform in favor of elective ministries was defeated.

REPATRIATION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Mo from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario-Close on a thousand Germans who have been interned patriation is borne by the Germans. Company of the section of the sectio







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SOCIAL STANDARDS OF AUSTRALIANS

Authority States That Country determined that he will raise himself Has Made Noble Effort to and class above the sordid level of Rear Its National Life Not

from Hr Andread Science Monitor n its Australasian News Office nfancy," says Professor Meredith tralian is a highly intelligent well-in-Atkinson, one of Australia's foremost dists and educationists in an Australian Resourcefulness ele written specially for The Christian Science Monitor. "Though edge he cannot rival American or he State Primary Schools have for y years followed the best models Britain and the United States, the ate High Schools cannot yet comin number and quality with hose of older countries. This is still true of technical education, ch is just beginning to spread with

he standard of university edun in the six universities of Ausof similar institutions of Britain ver. Australia has a long way to plarly those of the larger cities average expenditure per pupil States. the largest American cities just be the war was £13 9s. 4d., while of New South Wales, the highest ards. ustralia, was £10 1s. 2d., the low-

being Tasmania's, £5 11s. 1d. h comparisons are not really air, as between a young nation of people, and a much older mbering over 100,000,000. The stural and developed resources of Australia cannot compare with those f the United States, the country most d by nature and endowed with highest efficiency amongst all the ands of the globe. Except in pasoral and agricultural products, in thich Australia stands very highmmonwealth is in its economic infancy. It has much to learn from the United States, in the spheres SIR HARRY BRITTAIN education and industrial efficiency is fully recognized by all travled and thoughtful Australians.

Warm Sentiment for United States communication between the two countries is rapidly becoming most innate, both in ideas and trade. With nse of a common victory, and the ew realization of common interests in the problems of the Pacific, together h the dawn of the Air Age, Australians are developing a warm senti t for the United States, which may day issue in some practical politial program. Americans are not to led by the clash of opinion at ne Peace Conference, between the Minister of the Commonwealth d the President of the United States. nat little difference has no countert in Australian minds, concerning cir relation to citizens of the United ates. The two white peoples most tally concerned in the policies that

Thoughtful Australo reply in the affirmative. Though realize that their people are far nd Americans in industrial methisiness smartness and powers of nization, their civilization is derately based upon an ideal that laces all these things as secondary lividual and national welfare merican visitors are often scathing eir criticisms of the 'slowness nd sleepiness, of Australian life. In nany respects Australians must plead wilty to these charges. But that by means exhausts the discussion of atter. Before we can settle the ative value of the two civilizations, we must ask what are the express ime, and by what means they are

us grant at once that the 'nited States is far ahead of Austraia in the variety of its products, the ficiency of its industries, the skill and smartness of its people, and the mount and scope of its commerce at how do the two countries comare in their proportions of citizens the are intelligent and well-instrucpossessing a broad social out determined upon the 'square al' for everybody, with a fair sufficicy of the good things of life, workunder good conditions, living an tence which enhances their selfect and provides them and their children with a high standard of comfort? There can be no room for oubt that Australia emerges from h a test with flying colors.

High Average Welfare

Granted that she has not the same ocial problem as that of the United tates-a huge and mixed population, wded cities and a vast industrial m-Australia should receive due redit for aiming first and foremost at a. high average welfare for her citizens, for putting the distribution of wealth before the question of its production. This attitude has, of course, serious defects. Much of the nainess and 'devil-may-care-ness' aracteristic of the Anzacs is the sult of their being satisfied with a derate national dividend evenly disfed, in preference to a larger

dend unequally shared.

Another factor is the immense wer wielded in Australia by organed Labor, which, as is well known. frequently in possession of the ins of government. Their policy has ways tended to favor 'the bottom Unfortunately an accompany reflect has been the discouragement highly skilled labor and of the inn of new industrial methods differences between skilled and led rates are often small or nonexistent. The resistance to 'efficiency

methods' is bitter in the extreme. This attitude will have serious results in the sphere of national production. But the Australian worker has culled from industrial history the bitter lessons of the evils of class privilege and oppression. Come what may, he is

modern industrialism. "The problem for Australia is thus to promote a rising standard of life on Wealth but Commonwealth and yet apply the new industrial methand ods of more advanced nations. At present she is a Nation of high social averages To her totals matter far less than averages. Though there is MELBOURNE, Victoria - "In many but a small highly cultured class in respects the national system of educa- the Commonwealth, general knowledge in Australia is still in its is widespread, and the average Ausstructed citizen.

"In technical and scientific knowl-British standards, but his adaptability, initiative, and resourcefulness, whether in meeting a dangerous situation or repairing his agricultural machinery, are renowned. Though the Australian is impressed by the figures of production in the United States, and the wonders of human genius reacting upon unsurpassed resources, he is still more impressed by the anti-social influence a compares very favorably with of American trusts, the United States the United States. On the whole, sweating of little children, the low wages and long hours of large bodies fore it can rival the educational of American workers, stories of politi-

The two countries have thus standard of average comfort, she would lead is for them to determine. But it is wealth, but upon 'commonwealth,' In that effort the faults of crudity and youth are glaringly apparent. Nor is try had rested before the war. she alone in the experiment. But in Dilemma of Trade Unions these days of universal unrest, other nations may learn from Australia the h in methods and total production true reality of the distinction between nasty dilemma. Either they must ter to the army commanders at home national wealth and national welfare."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor enemy." As a rule self-interest drove a Labor-Socialist newspaper. It re-Brittain, M. P., chairman of the Brit- Government, however, could not af- in Great Britain to send weekly re- declare themselves in favor of the ish Pilgrims, has been compelled, ford to let the strikes go on; and, ports of the temper of the men under owing to the pressure of other duties, recognizing that the skilled men had them, laying emphasis on their re- case of secondary and university eduto resign that position.

In thanking the members of the Pilgrims Club for the support they have given to the American Officers Club this compact—known as the "Treas- questions regarding the readiness of half of the provincial governments. nouncing his resignation: "What measure of success we achieved it is not for us to say, but to the best of demption of the pledge. our ability we did what we could to hold out the right hand of welcome to the gallant officers of the United States Army and Navy during their sojourn in London, and we hope that the happy recollections of days spent

in England. The headquarters of the British ist learn as much as possible from Pilgrims will in future be in Northumberland Avenue near Trafalgar Square, where a large club room with secretariat and typists' office. arranged. The membership of the in the closest accord with their fel- chief hint of opposition Britain, and whose whole-hearted and might have certain results not enthe Pilgrims on either side of the to the position which they voluntarily with every confidence.

Restoration of Pre-War Practices army. The only permanent cure lies in increased production and the exthe Whole Session

III WESTMINSTER, England (June) civilization. What threatened by new and revolutionary Americans may learn from Australia conditions. Not only were women introduced in very large numbers, not certain that this young Nation has only did their skill and conscienmade a courageous and noble effort tiousness make them formidable comto rear its national life not upon petitors with the men, but new processes were introduced, completely have been prominent in disturbances

cannot be ignored. and dining accommodation for the agreed measure, the result of private Pilgrims and their guests, have been Unions, the employers and the Govconferences between the Trade British Pilgrims is at the present ernment, and was welcomed as such moment the largest in the history of by the House of Commons. A very the club, Sir Harry announces, and competent observer, however, noted the members, he states, have worked the fact that "strangely enough the been every whit as successful, he Labor leader who was Food Conclaims, as have the Pilgrims of Great troller), who suggested that the Bill intimate cooperation from the earliest tirely advantageous to women and to days of their combined experiment the semi-skilled laborers in certain has done so much in helping to trades. This is doubtless true, but achieve the objects for which they the obligation of the community to came into existence. To the future of restore the skilled section of workers Atlantic Sir Harry looks forward surrendered during the war remains unaffected." As a matter of fact the

MEN AND MEASURES bill does not slam the door in the INDIA'S CRITICISM more heated feminists maintain, but AT WESTMINSTER more heated feminists maintain, but it will demand no ordinary skill to reconcile their claims with those of the men now returning from the

Bill Is Said to Be Most Im- pansion of our foreign trade. portant Industrial Measure of Show Revival of Trade

peared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 26 and 28.

sions which ultimately led to this bill lies the critical problem raised in Previous articles on this subject ap- the sentence I have just written. The revival of trade is slow in coming, and all the grievances created by this By The Christian Science Monitor special tardiness find vent in vociferous criticism of the government. High prices, uncertain markets, shortage of trans-11)-Legislation affecting Labor fig- port by land and sea, combined with the Southborough Report include a Before leaving this subject we may ures largely in the government pro- the restrictions of the still prevailing minute of dissent from Sir W. H. revert to the argument that our edugram. We have already had the Coal blockade, hit both the masters and the Vincent, member of the Governor- cational policy has not been a success Commission Act setting up an inquiry men, and they in their turn belabor the government. The latter is thus beof wide scope and infinite possibilities tween the devil and the deep sea, and into "the wages and hours of work, is only partly responsible for the the cost of production, selling prices trouble. In its defense Sir Robert and profits, present social conditions Horne, Minister for Labor, told and future organization of the coal the House of Commons a few days industry." We have seen the Labor ago, that out of 3,000,000 men demoworld perturbed by the conditions in bilized from the army since the armiwhich the government proposed a stice, 81 per cent had been absorbed continuation of military service in the into industry-not a bad record in Army Act. And last week saw the times like these. But when he went Labor Department's reports of the publication of the most important in- on to admit that about 900,000 men and dustrial measure of the whole session, women are still on the unemployed the Restoration of Pre-War Practices list and receiving out-of-work pay, at Bill. Rightly to understand the scope the rate of 29s, and 25s, a week reifics offered in the United States, cal graft, and the entire absence of a of this measure we must go back to spectively, he revealed the magnitude Labor Party in politics in the United the industrial controversies of the of the problem which remains. These war itself. When the drain of men men and women form an element of into the army became acute and when danger in our social system which is differing social outlooks and stand- British industry was transformed from in a state of chronic disturbance, and Could Australia copy American civil to military production, the skilled they exercise an embittering influence organization and retain her high workers, i. e., the whole trade-union on the policy and temper of the three world, saw their industrial status great groups of organized Labor that form the Triple Alliance-the miners, the railwaymen, and the transport workers. They recently provided a bellicose contingent which made a

upsetting the basis upon which indus- in other parts of the country. "Militarism" in High Places

somewhat stormy demonstration out-

side the House of Commons, and they

It was upon a world of Labor in un-The trade unions were caught in a rest that the War Office circular lettheir hard-won rights, or they must obviously drawn up by soldiers with-AND BRITISH PILGRIMS face public obloquy by going on strike out a thought of its political effect, in war time, thus "helping the and made public by the Daily Herald, LONDON, England - Sir Harry E. them to the latter alternative. The quested officers in command of troops a real grievance, it gave a general liability in the event of social dis- cation, they see compelling reasons pledge that, as far as possible, pre- turbance; and it used the unfortunate why these should remain in the hands war conditions would be restored. To phrase "strike-breaking" in one of the official and more experienced London, recently closed down, Sir ury Agreement," the Government, the the troops to obey orders. Good Harry says in a circular letter an- employers, and the workmen were all judges are inclined to doubt whether tion," says the dispatch, "and her imparties; and the Restoration of Pre- the authors of the letter used this mediate future, apart from her slower war Practices Bill is the visible re- phrase in its technical sense of em- political growth, depends upon the soploying men in uniform to do the lution of social, economic, and indus-All parties to the original compact, civilian work which the strikers had trial problems to which a good system however, now recognize that the stopped. But, whatever the intention of secondary education is the chief pledge, in its strictest sense, cannot may have been, the mischief was done, key. If we handed it over at this be redeemed, partly because no human and British Labor turned with an juncture to untried hands we should power can revive the world which angry growl upon this striking evi- be guilty of grave dereliction of duty. produced it, and partly because the very people who originally—and as suspicion. When the matter came up reports.

Industrial Development

A previous article upon the above subappeared in The Christian Science itor on July 28.

LONDON, England - The Govern- is heavier. ment of India dispatches concerning Educational Errors Admitted the Vicerov and other signatories of he is of the opinion that the Government of India should not feel bound detail of the Lucknow settlement, should fulfill the government pledges to the Muhammadan community in the way considered by them fairest. "On the whole," says Sir W. H. Vin-"I should be prepared to give cent. the Muhammadans 30 per cent of the general and communal seats in the I would secure the Muhammadans by nomination if their representation

by election is deficient." With regard to the Indian Legislature, Sir W. H. Vincent does not agree that indirect elections are inevitable for the new Assembly. He considers them open to the gravest that the question of direct elections has not been fully investigated. He therefore is of the opinion that the local governors should be asked at once to prepare a scheme of direct elections to both chambers.

The division of functions is dealt with in a dispatch to the Secretary fer secondary, collegiate, and techniof State for India, dated April 16. which is accompanied by a minute of stand helplessly by, watching the burst with devastating effect. The dissent by Sir C. Sankaran Nair, memearthquake of the war undermining letter itself was a secret document, ber of the Viceroy's council and for of dissent declares himself satisfied the last three years head of the De- that future educational progress department of Education.

Administration of Education

On the subject of the administration of education, the Government of India SOLDIERS AND RECONSTRUCTION transfer of primary education. In the "India stands today in a critical posi-

was then thought, temporarily—took as part and parcel of the "capitalist provinces where high schools and colthe places of the trade unionists who game of exploiting the patriotism of legiste education has been allowed to wished them to remember that what agreed, in the event of any dispute went out to fight, have made good their claims to consideration, and they wilder pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of their claims to consideration, and they wilder pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such as system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such as system of the pass largely into non-official control. The worst development was sinish military activity in Russia, it tem are described in the Bengal disfanned the flames of working-class trict administration and the Rowlatt the House of Commons Mr. the deterioration of a fine private col-Churchill admitted the authenticity of lege in northern India under political the circular, but said that it had influences. If further reasons were "lapsed." His speech succeeded in needed to reenforce our view we mollifying his critics for the moment, should derive them from the present but the whole incident left behind it a condition of scientific and technical sullen resentment throughout the in- knowledge in India. It is admitted low Pilgrims of America, who have from Mr. Clynes (the well known dustrial north, which adds a most rethat one of the greatest needs of the grettable complication to a situation country is industrial development and wider openings for her young men

sions. It is accepted that the public services must be recruited in future OF REFORM PLANS to a greater extent in this country. the possibility of these developments Dispatches of Government of In- lies, to a very great extent, in improvwithout a deterioration in standards dia Point Out That One of the ing and extending the facilities in India for higher learning, particularly the face of these plain requirements assent to a proposal to place the control of the legal, medical, engineering, there is no matter for which the re-

General's Executive Council, on the in the past. That it has at times been war, certain R. A. F. squadrons had subject of Muhammadan representa-tion. Sir W. H. Vincent agrees with we do not deny. During the lean years, paratus, and very good results were the dispatch that the results of the education received only such funds Lucknow compact are defective, but as were available after more imperious needs had been satisfied. Too place. The conclusion of hostilities large a proportion of the money that enabled considerably more time and by them but, without regard to the was forthcoming was devoted to higher attention to be devoted to this subeducation. In making the distribution ject, and during the last three months which they did. our predecessors perhaps yielded too easily to the wishes too little account of the need of buildlitical needs of the country as a whole. Assembly. In the Council of State In particular, they were content to let this route a chain of call stations is higher education pass more and more being installed, and the machines endoubt that they had reasons which Already clear voice signals can be seemed to them good, and we have easily ask for time to repair them; their perimental stage. The possible range objections. He, moreover, believes reparation is, perhaps, the most ur- is quite indefinite, and is governed by gent task before us, if constitutional the powers of the sets employed. changes are to bring to India the happiness which we hope. For these reasons we accept the committee's (Southborough) proposal to transfer primary education, and we strongly dissent from their proposal to transcal (including medical and engineering) education."

> Sir C. Sankaran Nair in his minute pends upon Indian direction of primary, secondary, and university education.

By special correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland-The Chief Secreployed in reconstruction work. Adcerely anxious for their welfare in re-

in the scientific and technical profes- WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN ROYAL AIR FORCE

At the same time it is recognized that Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England-Wireless telephony, for which is predicted a great future on civilian lines, has already been proved of practical utility in the Country's Greatest Needs Is on the technical side. We cannot in Royal Air Force, and its usefulness is being more and more tested every day. It is now possible to maneuver a fortechnical and industrial colleges of mation of aeroplanes by word of India in inexperienced hands. After mouth from the patrol leader, and this the maintenance of law and order adds enormously to the effectiveness of formation flying. In this sphere alone, the possibilities of the wireless phone are considered almost unlimited, and the R. A. F. has devoted the best technical skill at its disposal to the development to the idea.

being obtained, while further experimental work was continually taking

great improvements have been effected. While home experimental stations of of the only-classes which were in a the R. A. F. are busy pursuing investiposition to press their views, and took gations and research work, out in France the new apparatus is being put ing up a sound and well proportioned to practical use under test conditions system adapted to the economic and po- in connection with the Folkestone-Cologne aerial mail service. Along under non-official control. For the gaged in the service are being fitted course which they took we do not with both sending and receiving sets. transmitted from plane to no desire now to allocate blame. We ground and vice versa at 30 miles, but admit the errors of the past and we as yet the idea has not passed the ex-

A certain amount of voice training is necessary, but compared with the time required to teach Morse, this is negligible. What is essential is that the speaking should be clear, deliberate and pitched in a higher key than the engine talk; otherwise the voice becomes merged with the engine drone and does not carry. Another necessity for an operator in an aeroplane is a very carefully fitted helmet carrying the ear-piece receivers, in order to insure freedom of movement without chafing, and to eliminate wind noises. Specially trained helmet fitters are employed for this purpose.

TRANSPORT WORKERS COMBINE Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England-An important tary for Ireland visited the premises agreement between the Associated of the Royal Dublin Society, where Society of Locomotive Engineers and some 200 demobilized soldiers are emdressing the men, Mr. Macpherson said cial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workthat he was glad to see them working ers was finally confirmed at the annual instead of drawing the out-of-work conference of the former body recently. donation. He assured them that the The object of the agreement which is Irish Government was sincerely anx- now in force is to enable the two ious that any man who had served his unions better to protect the interests country during the war should not of their members employed by the be left out, and, as far as the Irish London combine of tramways, busses, Government was concerned, available and electrified railways. As far as work would fall to the lot of men who London is concerned and the tramhad served. The work they were do- ways, omnibusses, tubes, and all elecing was to reestablish a great function trified undertakings over which steam in Irish social and industrial life. He trains operate the two unions have turn for the arduous work which they either union, it must notify the other had courageously undertaken when with a view to joint negotiations for the Empire was in the crisis of its the purpose of avoiding a dispute if

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HEARING SCIENCE EOUITY CASE RESUMED

TESTIMONY HEARD

ings Is Given by This News-

BOSTON Massachusetts-Hearings uits of the Board of Trustees The Christian Science Publishing v v. the Christian Science Board tors and J. V. Dittemore and J. V. Dittemore v. the Christian Board of Directors resumed fore a Master in the Supreme Juial Court of the Commonwealth of sachusetta vesterday.

n. accordance with the notice ed in this newspaper May 21, Christian Science Monitor gives ice below to a verbatim report of oceedings, exactly as tranof from the notes of the official We think it is very obvious-

TWENTY-THIRD DAY Room 424, Court House Boston July 28, 1919

Thompson-There is an error. our Honor please, in the printed Eddy. -I cannot put my hand on the where a remark that I made to Krauthoff about interruptions was if I had addressed it to Your It is a mere trifle as far as nerits are concerned, but it would ate an apparent discourtesy which claim. I will later find age, so that there may be no diffiin identifying the error. I am ged to have said that I did not care iterruptions from Your Honor, in fact I said that I did not care hem from Mr. Krauthoff. It reads v queerly in the printed record

Master-I doubt if it will do any

Mr. Thompson-It would do harm to personally, to think that I had aid such a thing, which I did not say, as a matter of fact.

William P. McKenzie, Resumed

irect Examination, Continued 180 I will ask you whether or not sithe Manual-

Dane-The eighth edition.

Whether or not the By-Laws recognized as the By-Laws of isn't it? ther Church by the trustees of ublishing Society at the date on it; I will withdraw it. that Manual was issued?

please, that a recognition of

you have proved that these By- tioned, probably. aws are lawfully adopted by the body me, until the contrary ap- Eustace? that they were accepted as

Dane It had seemed to us if Honor please, that in the case of come from them: Januals as to which there is no d of the adoption of them in entirety, that this evidence that they did? he By-Laws as in the sense of or delivered.

The Master-Is it now admitted here is no record of the formal signed. otion of the By-Laws contained oook you refer to?

Dane-In the book I refer to as The Master-You now desire to how recognition and acquiescence uently to their publication, the te of which perhaps you have fixed, the particular By-Laws now under rate,

Mr. Dane-That was the purpose of

The Master-Why do you limit it to Mr. Dane-I did not intend to limit

Mr. Dane-I think that is a proper

stion and I will make the quespader, in one question. I had ple to make that objection. led to follow it up. he Master-Why not do it all in

Mr. Dane-I think that would be the

lar question is withdrawn? Mr. Dane-This particular question

ie the By-Laws contained in the present? A. Yes. nual which I have shown you, of

he Master-Pause before you an-

Honor must find. Whatever this I was able to give him one. ss observed with regard to the re him, if he observed any- A. Yes have made heretofore, a ruling to the matter? A. Nothing at ail. of the legal propositions which contradict Mr. Eustace? ltted at the time. But to ask Mr. Dane-Yes. ce, whether it was recogand acquiesced in-what is a on? A recognition, in one "Nothing at all?" is that when he sees the book

Master-I hardly think that. Whipple-He did not of course in that sense; but anything done, if he saw people reading it or something to that effect? A. That if he heard them quoting it, or things question never came up. of that sort, it would be proper testi- Q. Did he ever say to you in respect fied.

Official Report of the Proceed- him, in view of his position in the re- Q. Of what year? A. 1919. concerned, to make a general state- then presented to Mr. Eustace? Notes of Official Stenographer your objection, and of course subject Your Honor please. A. Yes, I asked (To the witness) You may answer. Q. Have you the question in mind,

we think is not admissible.

you please.

question means recognized and ac- that. quiesced in as a Manual, and not as ontrolling any other instrument.
The Master—Not as what?

Manual.

Mr. Whipple-Just as a Manual.

The Master-As a by-law.

Mr. Whipple- -that the purpose dence in before. of putting the question is something more than that: that is, that some people recognized it as being superior to some other statement of Mrs.

The Master-Oh no: recognized as the By-Laws for the time being of the religious body. That is what I understand by the question. Mr. Whipple-Well, meaning that

that is the question, that puts quite a different face on it. Mr. Dane-That is all that I meant

by the question. [The question is read by the stenographer: "I ask whether or not, Mr. McKenzie, the By-Laws contained in the Manual which I have shown you. of 1898, were recognized and acquiesced in as the By-Laws of The Mother Church at the time that the Manual was issued?"]

Yes. Q. At that time. I beg pardon? A. Yes, indeed.

Q. Some testimony has been given in this case about a letter, Mr. Mc-Kenzie, that was written or supposed to have been written, on Feb. 15, 1916. (By Mr. Dane.) Mr. McKenzie, That is Exhibit No. 324. Were you on to Exhibit 707, the Manual of that date a trustee of the Publishing Society? A. Yes:

Q. Did you take a part in the prep-Master-Could you put on the aration of that letter? A. Yes. Q. Who were the other trustees at

that time? The Master-That is a matter there ned in that edition of the Manual can't be any controversy about,

> Mr. Dane-I think not. I will pass The Master-We have got the dates

pple-That I must object to, of their appointment, haven't we? Mr. Dane-Yes. They appear on Dane-We had thought, if Your the Trust Deed itself. The Master-If you want it to ap-

pear at this point on the record, why not state it? It will not be ques-Q. Were the trustees at that time

ving authority to adopt them, you Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Hatten, and Mr. Yes. Q. Did all three trustees take part

The Master—Does it purport to the conversation of January 20? in the preparation of that letter? Mr. Dane-Yes.

i be admissible to show, on the Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, of those in interest, a recognition we say that the letter was never sent

The Master-I understand that Mr. Whipple-And it was never

Mr. Dane-That is why I am going into this evidence, on account of the intimations that have been made.

timony of another witness to quite a February. different proposition.

The Master—I want to see if you

Mr. Dane. Mr. Dane-I will try to.

The Master-It purports to come take it and consider it. from the trustees, and we now know who the trustees were. Mr. Dane-Yes

The Master-If there is any question about any of the other trustees not having participated, it is proper in February, the latter date. to go into it; but I do not imagine

there is any. Mr. Dane-I understood Mr. Whip-The Master-No, I do not under-

stand that is the objection, that the other trustees took no part in it.

letter, Mr. McKenzie? A. In its final form, yes. Q. And after they had signed it,

what was done with it? A. It was presented to the directors. Q. Were you present? A. Yes. Q.

Q. And can you tell at what time 98, were recognized and acquiesced it was presented? A. To the best of refer to it. as the By-Laws of The Mother my knowledge it was at our confer-

ence on Feb. 24. Q. Of what year? A. 1916. Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, subsequent to that date, and on or about Sept. 30, 1918, was that same letter again presented to Mr. Eustace for his signa- him the letter, have you?

ct to it because he asks the ture? A. No. He asked for a copy of to state a conclusion, one that it at that date that you mentioned, and Q. That is, on or about Sept. 30, ies which are like those which 1918? Did you give him a copy? presume to be the reply. It is dated

der Your Honor's ruling that that time by him with reference to broadly we made objection be- Mr. Whipple-Do you expect

Mr. Whipple-Very well.

Mr. Thompson-What did he say

Q. What was the purpose, Mr. zes what is on the face of it. McKenzie, of presenting it to him? Mr. Whipple-That I object to.

Mr. Dane-I will withdraw it. Q. Did Mr. Eustace, on or about e observed being done with re- that date, say that he could not sign letter? gard to it, if he did see anything being the letter, did not approve of it, or Mr. Whipple-No.

BEFORE A MASTER of that sort, it would be proper testi-to that letter, when it was presented The Master—Together with ment which is based upon inference to him, or called to his attention, that reply to it, produced by Mr. Whippie? Or we may keep the original, and now? A. Yes. he had gotten far past that? A. That The Master-I think I shall allow was about Jan. 30, I think.

ligious body with which we are here Q. Jan. 30, 1919. Was the letter paper as Transcribed From the ment regarding that matter, subject to Mr. Whipple-Just a moment, if

> The Master-One moment. Mr. Whipple-Just a moment. This Mr. McKenzie? If not, it may be read. is after the controversy had arisen and to it. A. I would rather have it restated, if it is for the purpose of contradicting Mr. Eustace. Mr. Eustace was not pute about the fact that the corre-Mr. Whipple-I understand that the inquired of about any such thing as spondence referred to passed?

> was brought. It is along the line of Mr. Whipple-Not as controlling changed the relationship, or who was spondence which he has in his hand, any other instrument, but as a attempting to change the relationship those two letters, passed-actually that has always existed between the passed? The Master-I could hardly inter- two boards.

> pret the question in any other way Mr. Whipple—I thought it was along the detection in any other way the line of acquiescence and showing fied to, and I understand that his testing of acquiescence and showing fied to, and I understand that his testing of acquiescence and showing field to a substance that he sent the what the line of conduct between the timony is in substance that he sent the parties had been. That has been the letter which appears to be an original ostensible excuse of putting such evi- letter from him, and I think he ought

The Master-If there was an inter- which we have handed to Mr. Dane. view about Jan. 29, 1919, with Mr. Mr. Dane-Do you think that is Eustace, at which he said something necessary? relating to the letter, I think they may rule here-it would be elsewhere- passed between the parties. that Mr. Eustace should have been

The Master—No. State what he said.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, on the occasion of 1919 which you have referred to, will you kindly state what Mr. Eustace said in reference to the letter of Feb. 15, 1916?

The Master-Feb. 15? ter was Feb. 15, 1916-the original anything to be said?

May I state what I said first? O. You may if it is necessary to state intelligently what Mr. Eustace Kenzie to Mrs. Eddy (reading): said. A. I told him that I had been present at a meeting of the Board of Directors and had heard read in some "Our beloved Mother: records what has been called the Dit-

minutes correct. Q. 1916? A. 1916.

Hatten and get his signature. finally presented it to Mr. Eustace vacancy except the candidate is ap- work of the trustees, and delivered with my own signature and Mr. Hat- proved by a unanimous vote of all the to the directors. A conference was ten's signature, and asked him if he First Members of this Church.' It is, held with Mrs. Ritchie," etc. would sign it so that we could-

two conversations. Mr. Dane-Yes.

The Master-Cannot we presume think so.

sent it to Mr. Hatten? A. Yes. Q. And obtained his signature?

again to Mr. Eustace? A. Yes. Q. And about when did you the

Q. 1919? A. Yes.

Now, will you state what was

The Master-I now understand that

that right?

Mrs. Eddy on Sept. 6, 1898? A. Yes. law will apply the law, interpret the that letter that was presented on the Mr. Dane-Mr. Whipple, have you law, or change the law. here, and will you produce, any com-

The Master-Do you want to get in the reply to that letter? Were the other two trustees Mr. Dane-I am trying to: I have

of them at that time.

one of Sept. 10 which may be the reply to it, although it does not definitely The Master-Wouldn't it

and reply directly to Mr. Whipple? Mr. Dane-I will be very glad to. (Showing paper to Mr. Whipple.) The Master-You have not shown

Mr. Dane-I beg your pardon? The Master-Have you shown him the letter?

Mr. Dane-I have a copy of what I Sept. 10. It does not specifically reg. I should not object to being Q. What, if anything, was said at fer to the letter of Sept. 6 (handing paper to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple-The only letter that to we have within those dates, the dates mentioned by counsel, apparently dealing with the subject matter, is one dated Sept. 8, 1898, in what purports to be the handwriting of Mrs. Eddy herself. I will hand that to you (handing paper to Mr. Dane). I return this the copy marked? And what are the as Christian Scientists, and that Mr. got a copy, if you didn't furnish it? Mr. Thompson-We have no objec-We do not find the original of numbers of the exhibits? any such letter (handing paper to Mr. Dane).

Mr. Dane-And you have no other

6, 1898, which the witness has identi- is marked Exhibit 712. R. J. M.] the

Mr. Dane-Together with the reply give the copy to the stenographer for produced by Mr. Whipple, Sept. 8, transcribing. 1898

Mr. Whipple-What is the date of the McKenzie letter? Mr. Dane-Sept. 6.

Mr. Whipple-Well, I should think it does not in terms refer to it. Mr. Dane-It does not in terms refer

The Master-Is there now any dis-

Mr. Whipple-I am sorry, I was di-Mr. Dane-This is before the bill verted and did not hear that. The Master-Is there now any disthe testimony relating to who has pute about the fact that the corre-

> Mr. Whipple-I know nothing about to be asked if he received the reply

Mr. Whipple-Yes.

asked in cross-examination about it Q. Mr. McKenzie, I show you the time. before any evidence can be offered. letter handed me by Mr. Whipple, Mr. Whipple—If it is generally in dated Sept. 8, 1898, and ask you if you contradiction I assume it would not received that letter from Mrs. Eddy a meeting with the Board of Directors on or about that date? A. This is a from 2 to 4 p. m., does it not? A. Yes, letter addressed both to myself and- it does. The Master-Whether or not you

received it? Q. Did you receive it? A. Yes. Mr. Dane—I will offer the letter

from-The Master-One moment. Now, we A. No, I do not. have got the fact. Now, as for the Mr. Dane-Yes; the date of the let- admissibility of the letters, is there Mr. Whipple-No. Your Honor.

The Master-Go on. Mr. Dane-Letter from Mr. Mc-"2 Cumberland Street, Boston, Mass.

"Sept. 6, 1898. "Your last letter, promising us one occasionally. temore memorandum, and no mention of your faithful ones to assist on the was there made of the fact that the Board of Trustees for a time, is read trustees had offered a letter stating by us to mean that you approve of the minutes were not correct and that we Hatten. We proposed to act at once some of its members? A. Just once. should send over a copy of our letter in appointing him, but find this forof Feb. 15, 1919, so as to have the bidden in the Manual. It is true that Feb. 15, page 182 of the records of the I had only one meeting. Then what did he say; or what been removed, but, while in that place evidence, but which I will refer to: more did you say? A. Well, in order (page 28, ninth edition) the same "Special meeting of the Board of to complete that I had to write to Mr. words as in the Deed of Trust are Trustees convened at 2:45 p. m., after now used, directing that the 'remain- a conference with the Board of Direc-Well, you did get Mr. Hatten's ing trustees shall fill the vacancy, on tors at 2 p. m. A letter was prepared signature? A. Yes. So that it was page 14 of the ninth edition it is still by the trustees setting forth their on Feb. 28 or thereabouts that I said that the trustees 'shall not fill a view of the duties, responsibilities and moreover, stated that the law cannot The Master-Now, we are mixing up be changed except by consent of the delivered on Feb. 15, if we are to give

Pastor Emeritus. "The moral right, and possibly the A. It does, The Master-Have you completed legal right to elect the nominee whom Q. Would that accord with your you have approved may be with us; memory? A. Yes. you now completed all but there are grave objections to actthat occurred at the conference of ing in any way that the First Members rect? A. If I may state what hap-Jan. 20, 1919, when you first spoke to might feel to be neglect of their privipened I should be glad to. Mr. Eustace about the letter? A. I lege or authority in the matter. The 'remaining trustees' desire to abide so to have your answer given catagori-Then subsequent to that you clearly within the letter of the law cally. The letter was not presented that there can be no just criticism of on the 24th, then, was it? A. It what is done. We feel that all con- came up the second time, as I rememcerned are governed by the Manual. ber it. Q. And then later you presented it If the appointment be not made by the Pastor Emeritus, the Manual seems to it was presented? A. Yes. define rigidly the action of the resecond time present it to Mr. Eustace? maining trustees, and there are some Feb. 24—I will ask you to observe Mr. Whipple-We have had the tes- A. That was on or about the 28th of difficulties in the way of a unanimous this, if you please-it was on a Thursvote, since as now arranged it re- day-it is as follows: quires the personal presence of every voter, and all the First Members-the Board of Directors in The Mother can't go into it at a little more rapid said, or in substance what was said? arrangement for votes by letter apply- Church from 2:15 to 3:15 p. m. A

got far past that, but that he would be elected, or a change to be made in agreed to by all. A meeting of the a by-law. "We are well aware of some of the Monday, Feb. 28." the language he has just repeated was currents in mortal mind at this time, not the language used on Jan. 20. Is and desiring to act neither too fast. Does that accord with your memory of Mr. Dane-I understand it was used all points, so that what is done will plete record. stand secure. We are reluctant to Kenzie, dated September 6, 1898, and laws made by her, we can do naught It does. ask you if you wrote that letter to else; for the wisdom which gave the

"Our regular meeting takes place not absolutely sure. Q. Did the three trustees sign that munications from Mrs. Eddy between at 9 a. m., Friday; and there will be Sept. 6, 1898, and Sept. 10. 1898, time before that hour to hear by tele- a talk with the directors, were you whether letters or telegrams or other graph, if prompt action is required. not? A. No. communications to the trustees or any If the nomination is to be placed before the First Members, according to with the possibilities of discussion, Yes. argument, scheming, and perhaps division of the vote, might be avoided; and the two trustees are ready to bear any responsibility cheerfully, that I said what I believed. matters if you now showed the letter they can legitimately assume.

"With loving thought from them "WM. P. MCKENZIE."

R J M 1 The letter in reply, on the letterhead of Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire, is as follows: "Pleasant View,

"Concord, N. H. "My dear Board Trustees "I hereby appoint Thomas W. Hat-"With love

"Sept. 8, 1898." The Reporter-The first one is 711,

and the next one will be 712. Baker Eddy to Rev. W. P. McKenzie time.

Mr. Dane-I offer this letter of Sept. 1898, of which the foregoing is a copy,

Mr. Dane—I have done that.

Mr. Whipple-Yes. Thank you. Mr. Dane-Do you wish to see this one again?

Mr. Whipple-Yes. I may want to slightest hesitation? A. It is. that probably was the reply, although inquire about it. Have you finished? Mr. Dane-Yes.

Cross-Examination Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) Mr. McKenzie, I want to direct your attention to of Directors on the subject matter of certain interviews which were had before the Board of Trustees and the directors in February of 1916, in which the relations of the two boards of January. were a subject of discussion. Do you have those interviews in mind? A. I

do Q. When was the first one, or about when? A. The first important one year. was on Feb. 13, I think.

Q. How many were there? A. There are three that I remember dis- you were requested to state where you directors? A. I don't know that I tinctly What was the date of the next Q. one? A. On the 15th.

And the next one? A.

Q.

Mr. Hatten was at the time clerk of the board, was he not? Well, The Master-He ought to unless it I shouldn't ask you that. I will show I had already stated that in a letter. copy, Mr. Whipple. bring it out. I do not understand the is admitted that the correspondence you the records (placing a book of | -Q. Yes. Now, was it that timerecords before the witness). A. Yes, A. No. Mr. Hatten kept the minutes at that

Q. Now, as of Feb. 14, it appears that on that day, on Monday, there was

Q. To attend to regular business. it says. A. Yes. Q. But having looked at that rec-

Q. But it is your clear memory that A. Yes, I did. the first important discussion was on that day? A. That is as I remember

Q. And you have given thought to at that board? A. A different meet- Yes. it, have you not? A. Yes. Q. It has been called to your attention off and on for the last six months or so, or longer, has it not? A. Well, it has been brought to my attention

Q. During that period? A. Yes. Q. And you have talked with the Board of Directors about it, too, from one place the order to appeal to trustees, there is a memorandum

A. It appears that that letter was

credit to your own records, doesn't it? Q. And not on Feb. 24, is that cor-

Q. If you don't mind, I would like

Q. Yes, but it was on the 15th that Q. Now, the record of a meeting of "A conference was held with the

A. Well, he said he thought they had ing only when First Members are to good working basis was arrived at and directors was arranged for 2 p. m.,

That is what happened on the 24th. nor too slow, we are trying to guard what happened? A. It is an incom-

Q. It is incomplete, of course, but Q. I want you to identify one let- appeal to the Pastor Emeritus, but I mean it accords with your memory ter. I show you this letter, Mr. Mc- when stopped in our action by the so far as results are concerned? A. Q. Do you know what became of

> 15th and dated the 15th? A. I am Q. You were sure before you had

Q. Weren't you? A. No. Q. You were asked last September the present law, we shall do so. It to put in writing what you rememmight be well, however, if this action bered about this, were you not? A.

Q. And you did? A. Yes. Q. And you remembered then what became of that letter, didn't you? A. them? A. Yes.

ter? A. I have the original draft, they? A. I am not able to say. yes. Q. You have a copy of that. And

was as to what happened about that letter, did you not? A. Yes. duce it? A. Exactly.

you stated then what your memory

Q. Your memory then was what as copy on his request. ten to fill the vacancy on your board. to that letter-your memory last Sep-(Signed) "MARY BAKER EDDY. letter? A. My memory still is that I don't remember of saying that. as a result of our conference on Feb. Q. Well, didn't you? A. I don't the time. Mr. Whipple-May I trouble you for 24, I believe it was, we agreed to tear know. the return of the original, and have up our papers and work on together Q. Well, do you know how they I think so.

Eustace, as I believed-Q. I am asking about what became Q. Because the original which was Sept. 21, 1918 of the letter. A. Well, to my best signed was destroyed on the 24th of Mr. Eustace.) [A copy of the letter from Mary knowledge, it was torn up at that February? A. Yes.

more memorandum? A. Also the Q. Well, you have the original draft Dittemore memorandum. from which the final draft was made? Mr. Whipple-Have you a copy of Q. Yes, that is it. That was your A. And it was from that I furnished

randum nor the original letter can be lieve it was, produced? A. It does. Q. Well, y

Q. And that is what you wrote last ter of fact, do you? A. Well, I have September, in substance, without the a moral certainty.

Q. Now, isn't it a fact, sir, that carbon copy - A. No. moned before the Board of Directors at that meeting, what was torn -up. and had an interview with the Board are you? A. No. A. I had an interview, yes.

24th of January?

The Witness-Yes.

stood in this controversy? A. Well, I did or didn't. did state where I stood. Q.

The you not? A. No. O. Were you not told that they

The Master-Wait a minute. He has

The Witness-I beg your pardon. your answers all ready before I even Dittemore memorandum, or a copy of ask the questions, because they do it, did you remind them of a letter not fit, you see. I may ask a different which had been prepared and prequestion from what you thought. sented to the directors, and then torn

cussion of the relations of the boards? and told him that you had been at a letter? A. I think not, because my Q. Yes, and you had. A. I had. Q. And had heard something, or A. I don't remember.

failed to hear something, mentioned

ing, however. attended only one meeting? A. No. know. Q. Well, when was 'this meeting Q. Well, he didn't tell you he had that you referred to in your conver- one, did he? 'A. He didn't tell me he sation with Mr. Eustace? A. That had one, no.

was on the 25th of January.

one on the 24th and one on the 25th? No. Q. Now, turning to the record of A. I don't remember of saying that Q. Did he tell you that he had pre-

> had only one. A. No. Q. But it is a fact that you had one on the 24th and one on the 25th? and read a copy of that from some A. That is correct. Q. And when did you see Mr. Eus-

24th? A. That, as far as I remember, was the 30th of January. Q. Yes. Now-

The Witness-Of January. and he told Mr. Eustace about it on the 30th.

the 25th, and it was on the 25th that which you sent to Mr. Eustace on this matter of the memorandum came Sept. 21, duly signed by you? (Hand-Q. Won't you repeat what you that is the letter. stated to Mr. Eustace?

pardon. I said the 25th.

views with Mr. Eustace. I am not cer- A. I believe they have a copy. tain whether he means to say that they were on the 24th and 25th or the copy of it before Mr. Dickey took the 30th. Q.

the directors-The Master-No; with Mr. Eustace. The Witness——was on the 25th testified on that subject as to what

with Mr. Eustace on the 25th or the 24th-am I right? The Witness-Not that I know of. Q. But you did talk on the 30th?

sion with Mr. Eustace.

Yes.

a talk or something you had observed at the directors' meeting on the 24th s that right—on the 25th? A. On the Q. Well, now, did I take you right that you told Mr. Eustace on the 30th that you had been present at the meeting of the Board of Directors and heard a Dittemore memorandum re- Dittemore? ferred to, but that there was no mention of the trustees' position, and suggested that a copy of the trustees' po-

Q. At that time the directors Q. Haven't you a copy of that let- hadn't any copy of that letter, had

Q. Well, you didn't see one in their Thompson.] [The letter of which the foregoing Mr. Eustace last September? A. Oh, the 25th? A. I didn't see one, no, Dittemore a copy of that letter at the directors' meeting which has already Q. And, in point of fact, you fur-

A. I think not. Q. I thought you said you furnished destroyed. A. Of Feb. 15? Q. A memory which was consistent them with a copy, didn't you? A. Q. Feb. 20-yes, on Feb. 24-or a "Rev. W. P. McKenzie & James A. Neal with the fact that nobody can pro- Well, what I said in testimony was copy from your original. that I furnished Mr. Eustace with a

A. I do not know; no. Q. Because the original which was Sept. 21, 1918, from Mr. McKenzie to

from which the final draft was made? the McKenzie letter that I could use? memory, then, and it is your memory copies to Mr. Eustace.

Q. And whether that was in exactly Q. Which accounts for the fact that the shape of the final draft that was neither the original Dittemore memo- torn up you don't know? A. I be-

Q. Well, you don't know, as a mat-

Q. You are not able to produce a some time after that you were sum- Q. -of the one that was present

Q. All that wou had was the draft their differences with the trustees? of the original letter? A. That is all. Q. From which, after a conference, Q. When was it? A. On the 24th the final draft was made? A. Yes, that is true.

O. Conference with the trustees? The Master-Wait a minute. The And, so far as you know, last September, that was the only copy or ap-Mr. Whipple-January of the present proximate copy of that letter in existence? A. So far as I know, yes. Q. Well, then, didn't you furnish Q. A meeting at which pretty firmly a copy of that at the request of the

Q. Can't you remember between Well, you understood that that now and last September as to whether was what you were summoned for, did you had furnished a copy to them?

Q. I beg pardon? A. No. I do not wanted to know where you stood? A. remember of furnishing them with a

Q. Will you say you did not? A. I say I think I did not. Q. Now, on the 25th, when you not finished putting the question yet. were there, and noticed that they didn't have a copy of that letter, al-Mr. Whipple-You must not have though they had dug out the old

Q. Now, in your testimony this up? A. I discussed matters with morning, if I minuted it correctly, you Mr. Dittemore. ord, you see no reference to any dis- said that you came to Mr. Eustace, Q. Did you remind them of that meeting of the Board of Directors? conference with Mr. Dittemore was rather aside.

Q. You didn't remind the directors?

Q. You did remind Dittemore? A Q. And Dittemore didn't have a Q. I thought you said that you had copy of that letter, did he? A. I don't

Q. Well, then, if you said that you with Mr. Dittemore and reminded him had had only one meeting with them, of that letter. Did you remind him their position, and I thought that the nomination sent you, of Thomas W. haven't you, during that period, with that was not right, because you had that it was torn up at the time? A.

> served a copy of that Dittemore Q. Very likely I am mistaken, but memorandum, so called, which had the First Members for an election has which I think has already been put in I did understand you to say that you also been torn up? A. He read the copy from some record. Q. Oh, I see. He got the records

> > record? A. Yes. Q. What record was it? A. Well, tace in relation to the one which you at the time I thought it was the mintestified to as taking place on the utes of the directors.

> > Q. The directors? A. But I don't know. Q. Did you remind him then-Mr. The Master-On what day. On the Dittemore-that the whole episode ended by Mr. Eustace saying, "Come now, let's tear up these papers and Mr. Whipple-The 30th of January work along together as Christian of the present year. That is, his talk Scientists," and that everybody felt with the directors was on the 24th, relieved and the documents were torn up and thrown into the

> > A. No, I did not. Q. Is that right? A. I beg your Q. You didn't tell him that but you knew you had written it to Mr; Q. The 25th? A. Yes. There were Eustace, didn't you? A. Yes. two meetings, I told you, the 24th and Q. Now, this is the letter, isn't it,

ing letter to witness.) A. Yes, sir, Q. Did you give a copy of that let-The Master-I very likely misappre- ter to the counsel for the directors hended what he said about his inter- before they called you as a witness? Q. Did you furnish them with a

stand and testified as he did about Will you state to His Honor this business, or have you furnished about them? A. My interview with them with a copy of it since then? A. Well, I am sure I can't say. Q. Were you here when Mr. Dickey

of January, and it was on the 30th the result was of those interviews? that I referred to matters in discus-A. Yes; part of the time. The Master—Then there was no talk the things represented were agreed upon by a sort of gentlemen's agreement, but that they didn't want to sign, or something of that sort? Did you hear that testimony? A. Yes. Q. And had you given a copy of

Q. With Mr. Eustace in relation to this letter, do you think, to him or to the counsel for the directors before he testified to that sort of thing? A. Well, I couldn't say, Mr. Whipple. Mr. Whipple-I offer this. Counsel have a copy of it, so perhaps I will read it. It is on the heading of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple - No, except against your defense to our suit. Mr. Thompson-Then perhaps I had sition as stated in a letter be sent to better take a look at it.

Mr. Thompson-Is this against

Mr. Whipple-I don't think it affects Mr. Dittemore at all; he was brought in, in the verbal conversation. [The letter is examined by Mr.

been referred to, or subsequently? nished them with the copy they had? A. Please specify what letter. Q. I mean the letter which was

directors' meeting which has already

Mr. Dane-I submit it to Your Honor. The Master-I see no sufficient rea-Q. Didn't you say that you fur- son for excluding the notes. tember as to what became of that nished the directors with a copy? A. A. I am not sure that I gave him one; I think that I had one with me at

> Q. Did you show it to him? A. Yes. tion to that. (Referring to letter of

Mr. Dane-I think we shall object Q. And then you kept a copy of it? to the letter-a letter written by the and James A. Neal, dated Sept. 8, Q. Exactly. And also the Ditte- A. That is, I have the original draft. witness to Mr. Eustace, on Sept. 21,

Mr. Dane-I think that is an expresgion of his opinion.

Mr. Dano-It may subsequently have changed for all we know,

Mr. Whipple-Yes; I think it was changed entirely.

n-for excluding the letter on cross- get it. xamination-a letter written by this very witness about this very matter.

Ir. Dane-I assume-Whipple-It is on the heading of e Christian Science Publishing Soety stamped with this legend: "Seen, 26, 1918, by the Board of

Mr. Whipple-The letter is dated pt 21, 1918. It is stamped as having trustees? A. They were mentioned, en seen by the Board of Trustees on

A letter from Mr. McKenzle to Mr. stace, dated Sept. 26, 1918, is rked Exhibit 713, and is read by r. Whipple, as follows: J

[Exhibit 713] 'Sept. 21, 1918.

"Myldear Eustace: les of conferences which we copy of it. had with the committee of the Board tors in February, 1916. You believe it was. mber that we had a very satison Jan 1, 1914, and having come to No. I do not. Mr. Whimle we had been looking too rs as a whole. The result that 1914 conference was the chain What? events which, led to the establishnt of The Monitor on a right basis he may have. o that it could authoritatively discuss

onference I went over with high es that we should be able to sit own in fellowship and discuss our of e relationship and mutual duties. please? was therefore somewhat of a surwhen I found that a document id been drawn up by one of the as made to decide for us what our nship to the Board of Directors hould be. For a moment it seemed st as if the view was being taken at the trustees were dangerous men ber n it was not safe to have at liband handcuffs were provided to at it. ch they were expected to submit nd make no trouble about it. Durthe first conference we made an eavor to show that some of the ents made should be modified. a few verbal amendments were ed in the document spoken of." Q. If I may interrupt myself, this marked twice, both 47 and 4a.

ent referred to was the Dittee memorandum, was it not? A. pen?

ou at that time This document brought out clearly that at the same time. theory as to the way in which the ors should 'control.' At the sec- marked in the other case? d conference it was enunciated red as subordinate in their po- hibit numbers were given to it. Hatten's lovalty to the stirred at this point, because he to know just what to call it. had very fully and clearly de- is 4a.

ference we deemed it well to draw g from us to the Board of Directors wing the history of the Publishing the testimony here. given, and bringing out the adllowship between the trustees Well. I can't tell you. This communication ght out in the other document. did not agree that the trustees ld in any way forswear or yield their rights and duties under the

inate to the will of the directors. was brought out in response that eviwe were not going to submit that therefore no more discussions ld be had until there was the full oard. The indication in this seemed to be that, as one member of the board was absent had shown himself itterly critical and antagonistic to tees, on his return there would oe an increase of power to bring com-

nulsion to bear on the trustees. At that moment, when mesmerism ed to have reached an acute point, prayer. believe it was you who laughed and leved and the documents were torn nd thrown into the waste basket. have the assurance within myself time of their conference Sept. 11. hat in framing the Deed of Trust Mrs. idy's desire was to safeguard the d through the Publishing Society. 19 years on that board." The Deed of Trust is absolutely emration of Christian Science. If and then this follows: ny trustee should fail in respect to stration the Directors have the the contents." ority to remove him from office lning trustees have the than my memory. attitude of waiting upon God for true.

e, and I know that the demonstra- you said. A. Yes.

1918. I do not understand that it is tion of the Publishing Society and its ontradiction of what he has tes- trustees, officers and workers in sup- A. porting the Church and extending the ple-I think in effect it is. knowledge of the movement represents an agency of incalculable value swer; I didn't get it. whereby the labors of the directors will be lightened, their hands strength-

ened, and their hearts comforted. "But in the future as in the past it must be demonstration rather than sent? A. I did not dissent. very-much, because he saw the direc-tors or was called before them within God rather than the giving of orders, a true statement? A. Oh, yes. day or two, and then he seemed to and above all a recognition of Mrs. Eddy's leadership as not having been

Mr. Dane-I submit it to Your superseded that will insure success.

"Yours faithfully "WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE." about Sept. 20 to Sept. 30, of last year, was mention, was there not, of the difficulties which had broken out and

seemed to be for the moment acute

as between the directors and the Yes. yes. Q. And you were made aware that the trustees at that time prepared a communication which was ultimately dated Sept. 30, which they proposed to send to the directors as a statement

of their position? A. I think I knew about it

Q. Wasn't it read to you? A. I Q. Well, you say you believe it

actory conference with the directors was. Don't you know it was? A. h upon the chairman of the board important a matter as a declaration ture? A. No.

a representative, we had decided by the trustees- A. I remember at we would do business with no later that Mr. Eustace asked me to A. Pardon me. Mr. Hatten agreed to aber but only with the Board receive a copy of it, and I declined, it and signed it. But he read it to you? A.

Q. Well, didn't he send you a copy

of it later? A. No; he sent me some Well, when we were invited to this selections from that document which applied to the editorial department. Nothing at all. When did you first see a copy that letter? A. What letter,

Q. The letter of Sept. 30, from the trustees to the directors. Mr. Whipple-May I take that letter ree directors, in which an endeavor itself? That is in evidence. (Letter

produced.) It is Exhibit 47a. (To the witness) You had better take a look at it. The Master-I didn't get that num-

Mr. Whipple-47a. Just take a look (Handing paper to witness.) Well, it should be Exhibit 4a, but it surely has got a 47 there. Withington-I think it was

marked twice. Mr. Whipple-Why? Mr. Withington-Well, I think that was one time afterward.

Mr. Whipple-How does that hap-Mr. Withington-I do not know. Mr. Whipple-That was presented to think there was another copy of it

> Mr. Whipple-Well, which was it Mr. Withington-No: they are both

early that the trustees must be con- marked in this case; both those ex-Mr. Whipple-That is extraordinary.

Mr. Withington-The proper number

d her intention with regard to the Q. You have looked it over, have plishing Society and its trustees. you? "4a," we will call it. Mr. Mcthe preparation for the third Kenzie, you have seen it? A. Yes. Yes. Q. Now, when did you first see a full copy of it? A. To the best of my recollection, when it was published in

Q. Now, what parts of it were s under which the Deed of Trust read to you? Won't you look it over and tell us what parts Mr. Eustace vantage of good understanding and read to you? A. (Examining letter.)

Q. Do your best on it. A. Because

he may have read it all. Q. Well, did he? Isn't that a fact? A. Mr. Whipple, I have tried to search February, 1916, didn't you? A. Yes, my memory for this-for the events- I heard Mr. Dittemore read them. and I have no copy of this in my files. and I really cannot remember what

Q. Well, do your best. Don't you asonable affirmations, the point think it is your best recollection that he read the whole letter to you? A. Why, I think so, yes.

Q. And don't you think he showed you the text of it? A. Well, I don't know. Q. Now, may I call your attention

to the record of a meeting of the Board of Trustees on Sept. 30, 1918, "Messrs. Eustace, Rowlands, and Ogden present.

'The meeting opened with the usua "The trustees spent the morning ne now, let us tear up these session considering the draft of a letrs and work along together as ter to the Christian Science Board of istian Scientists.' Everybody felt Directors, reaffirming and amplifying the statements made to the directors relative to the Deed of Trust at the

"After drawing up the first copies If it should ever happen McKenzie, the editor of the Journal proposal."] hat the Church might be divided into and Sentinel, who was one of our tic political parties, the unity Leader's original appointees on the movement could still be pre- Board of Trustees, and who served for

in calling for and demanding copy to Mr. Dixon and to Mr. Watts, another copy of it so that it might be A. Well, you will have to explain

"Each assented to and approved of

lance and bringing out into dem- Q. Yes. You do not remember in been destroyed. That is so, isn't it? Hatten is living, isn't he? A. Yes.

n the truth that justifies itself any way having dissented from the A. It would have been recorded, yes. Q. Is he present in the court room? ilts, and the attitude of feel- propositions stated in the letter when subordinated to a tribunal and un- Mr. Eustace read it to you, do you? there is not any record or reference to Q. Have you seen him here? A. I to act until from time to time de- A. I did not declare myself at that any such thing, and the paper was ac- have not. have been reached by that time, but I was very much troubled tually destroyed with the comment over the whole situation.

Q. Well, that is all right, and I A. I believe that was the case. t is rock-founded as never be- but be careful now that we get what was to bring about a situation, which,

Q. Ms. Thompson-What is that an- to see-

I did not.

Q. I beg your pardon? A. I did. "This is considerable of a preach- or the meetings on Jan. 24 and Jan. 25 which, if fou could have brought it Q. Didn't you know he was asked not? A. I do not understand it that

wav. Q. Well, you undertook to resurtime with the trustees in which there stroyed, did you not, and get the signature of all the trustees to it again?

A. Oh, yes. Yes, that is what I meant. A.

O. And that in effect would resur-I thought it was a splendidly fair statement

Q. Yes, I see. A. I thought it

could be a basis for-Q. Pardon me; that is not what I asked you, and I shall have to move to strike out something if you do not You have asked me to recall my so? 'A. No, because I never had a strike out something if you do not answer the questions in cross-examination. You undertook that task at the suggestion of the Board of Directors, did you not? A. No.

Q. I beg your pardon? A. No. Q. Did anyone assist in preparing any of that literature which you pre-Q. You can't remember whether so sented to Mr. Eustace for his signa-Q. Did you submit it to the Board-

> O. Well, that I didn't ask you I was asking about any assistance in the

Q. He read it to you? A. Well, cabinet work, the preparation. A. No. sir. Q. Did you submit it to the directors before you tried to get Mr. Eus- ing, you referred there to the Ditte-

tace to sign it? A. Not at all. They knew nothing about it? A. Q. That is what you undertook on not yours? A. No.

your own initiative, so to speak? A. Quite so. Q. But it was after the interview But the reference was to the Dittewith the directors in which you called more memorandum, was it not? That

ter? A. No. Q. Or at least, in which you had letter? A. No.

Q. It was after that, wasn't it? A.

which you tried to galvanize the my phraseology. old 1916 agreement into something alive with signatures attached to it? A. A. The first reference to that letter was on Jan. 22, when I spoke to Mr. Eustace about it in a meeting of-the trustees.

Q. But what I am now speaking of is the directors' relation to it. A. course it is. Well, they had no relationship to it Q. But you say that this record you at all. Q. Had you talked with them about

was a different letter altogether. What? What is a different let-

endeavor to get Mr. Eustace's signa-

eader of the movement caused him to If Your Honor please, I am perplexed about at all; I am asking about your some other word equivalent to ture to the old agreement which had tirely on leaving out our letter. been torn up. A. That was my own

Q. That was your own affair? It started on your own initia-

tive? A. Yes. Q. With no knowledge on the part Yes. of the directors? A. None that I know of.

O. Well that would seem to be justified, because Mr. Dickey has testified he did not know it had been torn up. Now, at the meeting of directors on Jan. 25, you heard them reading from their minutes as to the conferences with the full Board of Trustees in

Q. Yes. And the minutes you heard ernment in action of the trusteesotherwise, the Dittemore memorandum? That is so, isn't it? A. Yes, the Dittemore memorandum was read. The trustees did not agree to bind themselves by any rules except Deed of Trust and presented a proposal for fellowship in work which Board of Trustees, but it was not That is a fair summary of what happened in 1916, in February, is it not? We did not sign the memorandum and they did not accept our proposal.

Q. Pardon me. What I stated was perhaps that is all right. A. Yes. Mr. Whipple (to the stenographer) Will you read that answer? [Answer read by stenographer as

follows: "We did not sign the mem- you said? A. Yes. this letter, it was given to Mr. orandum and they did not accept our Mr. Whipple-Yes.

should have been recorded as the min- simply interested in fair play. utes are not complete without it, and Q. No, pardon me; there were no Then it speaks of having given a you wanted to get Mr. Eustace to sign mental reservations on the subject? recorded? A. Yes; so that it might what you are after, please. be a matter of history.

Q. Yes, that is right. And as it is A. I don't know. which you have already testified to?

if you could have brought it about, Q. But he was present at all these the paper identified to which Mr. Hat- don't believe it is the right one. I am in a particular case. For instance, in

Q. No; pardon me. You see, we have Q. Do you mean to say you spoke to keep a little bit of a straight-jacket something you didn't think? A. No, on cross-examination, because you as to his memory of what happened at now? A. Please explain. have so much liberty on the direct, and that time? A. No. I have not. Q. Very well. But you did not dis- my questions are not an excuse merely Q. Have you known of the directors cial, or in the employ of any of the Mr. Dane-One minute; I object to to let you talk as you please, but to or their counsel asking him about it? Q. And you accepted the record as get an answer. A. True. Will you A. I know nothing about it. restate that?

[Question read by stenographer as A. Neither directly nor indirectly. this meeting of the Board of Directors to do was to bring about a situation, don't you? A I do., tified to, wouldn't it?"]

Q. But of course when Mr. Eustace so? about Sept. 20 to Sept. 30, of last year, you were in conference from time to Feb. 15, 1916, which had been de-

of what you testified to a moment ago, what he remembered about it. I direct your attention to the record of a meeting of the Board of Trustees, that Feb. 26, 1919, at which, according to rect and galvanize it, or regalvanize the record, you were present and took A. Why, I don't remember any-that ahead. it. You knew what I meant by it? A. a part. Do you remember being there that was brought to my attention. and what was discussed? A. No, not at this moment.

Yes.

0. (Reading:)

"The regular meeting of the Board A. They are. of Trustees convened Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1919, at 2 o'clock, with all members say something in these meetings in present. The meeting opened with the February, didn't he? A. Yes. I have usual prayer. The minutes of the pre- already vious meeting were read and approved.

and general questions relative to the ary, 1916, didn't he? A. That is meneditorial work were discussed. In the tioned in the letter that you read, my course of conversation, Mr. McKenzie letter. brought up the question of his desire to enter a protest against an action for that suggestion. Where is that taken by the Board of Directors of letter?. The Mother Church three years ago in recording the directors' memorandum which was under consideration and ter of Sept. 21. Haven't you a copy had been rejected."

If I may interrupt myself in readmore memorandum, did you not? A. That is not my phraseology, however. You mean, what I have read is Q.

Q. Of course it was not, because you were not secretary of the meeting. their attention to the fact that they apparently had not in mind this letto be to that.

Q. And you are represented here as noticed that they had not in mind this entering a protest against the action taken by the directors three years ago in recording that memorandum which Q. When did you draft this letter don't you? A. Yes. I say, that is not Well is it in substance correct?

Q. No. What I objected to was not-Q. Oh, pardon me. A. -of recording our letter. Q. Pardon me. Well, that is a fair

answer. A. Yes. O. I won't object to it. A. Yes, of

do not think is right because it does not agree with your memory? A. Beused in another case, and they marked preparing a letter to them? A. That cause the word "reject" was not used to my knowledge: Well, did you say that you de-

A. The directors asked me to sired to enter your protest against the memorandum which was up for consideration and had been rejected, or "reject"? A. No, my protest was en-

Q. But that was also rejected? A. should not the other be recorded in the time of those interviews when times during a period of years. interests of fair play?

this record is, if you will follow it. A. does it not? And see if either accords with Q.

your memory or stimulates it. A. sought to have him say that what is Christian Science? A. For a short case. Very good. (Reading:)

"Mr. McKenzie stated that in one of views. his recent conferences with the Board of Directors they had read to him the minutes of a meeting in 1916 in which the Board of Directors had included Mr. Hatten said at these interviews. the contents of a memorandum which had been presented to the trustees, and which, as Mr. McKenzie stated, had been rejected by the trustees, and read gave in full a series of rules which had been agreed by Mr. Dickey, proposed by the directors for the gov- Mr. Dittemore and Mr. Neal, as members of the Board of Directors present, and Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Hatten and Mr. Eustace, as members of the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society, that everything in connection with the Will you read the question that I put? memorandum should be in substance those given in the Manual and the wiped out, and that we should all work together as Christian Scientists under was read by you as chairman of the of Trust. This was unanimously the Dittemore proposition and the agreed to by the six present, and, as trustees' letter were both torn up, considered acceptable to the directors. Mr. McKenzie said, it was an absolute does it not?"] breach of confidence, to say nothing of being untrue, to have the memorandum recorded in the minutes of the the objection. It asks him if that Board of Directors, when it had in states clearly and precisely Mr. Hatsubstance been settled to consider it ten's position at that time. torn up.'

Q. Does that either- A. Yes, think that is a fair statement. Is that a fair statement of what

Q. And what you sincerely felt? Yes. Q. There are no mental reserva-Q. Then you thought that the letter tions this time? A. Well, I was just

Q. Yes. Then you see just the sit- planation; if you do not know what supposed you intended to put it. A. Well, that is a better record uation which Mr. Dickey testified to mental reservations are in expressing when he was a witness would have your statements in regard to a par- up of Mr. Hatten's statement at the letter, Mr. Bates? ecting his successor. There Q. You accept that record, will been restored. That is, there would ticular subject, I am not going to press ndeed, a great difference between you? A. I think it is likely to be have been recorded this agreement or it with you, because I am afraid I could Hatten's loyalty to the Leader of glad to put it in, too. statement of position which had really not make it quite clear. Now, Mr. the movement caused him to be

Q. At all? A. I have not.

Q. Have you seen him at the office of the attorneys of the directors? A. Q, And what you were trying to do I have not seen him for quite a long bled-is that correct? A. Yes.

Quite true, I did not speak. ent with what Mr. Dickey testified to, he? A. He was, yes. are four sheets of it. Will you mark from Mrs. Eddy to Mr. Armstrong.

In dissent. A. What I thought. wouldn't it? A. Well, what I wanted Q. Just as much present as Mr. it for identification? The Master. That appears to me to

Dickey was? A. Yes. Q. Every time. A. Yes.
Q. Now, have you talked with him

Q. Neither directly nor indirectly?

Q. Now then, at some time after follows: "And what you were trying Q. But you know his handwriting, you mean that?

he Master-I see no sufficient rea- ment, but you asked for it and so you you undertook something in the about, would have been a little more to make a statement in writing of Board of Directors' behalf, did you consistent with what Mr. Dickey tes- what he remembered about these occurrences-to make a statement in or about last November, and that he did take a recess now? Mr. Dane-Asked by whom?

Mr. Whipple-Asked by one of the Q. Yes, that is right-he still has Board of Trustees, Mr. Eustace, to it, Mr. Dickey has not. Now, in view make a statement to Mr. Eustace of The Witness-I am not sure as to

Q. Well, you are not sure as to it? Q. Well, will you look at this sigat this moment.

Q. Well, let me read it and see it yours, Thomas W. Harten, Boston, that accords with your memory.

A. Massachusetts, November 26, 1918" unquestionably those are in the hand-

> writing of Mr. Hatten, aren't they? O. You know that Mr. Hatten did.

Q. He said something in these "Mr. McKenzie came to the meeting meetings with the directors in Febru-

Q. Let us look at that. Thank you

Mr. Strawn-Feb. 15? Mr. Whipple-Feb. 15. No, the letof it? Mr. Strawn-I don't find one, here

now. Mr. Whipple-You must have copies of these letters as they are put in. Mr. Strawn-No, I don't seem to have a copy. Where is the original? Have you the original there?

Mr. Watts-No. Mr. Whipple-Every minute, you know, we are liable to want to use any of these letters, so that it will be convenient to have copies ready. I want the letter of Sept. 21. If we have a copy of it it does not make any difference if the original is gone, but otherwise we may have to stop the trial had been rejected. You notice that, should have a copy of every exhibit while we are waiting for a letter. We that goes in. We ought to have a copy ready that can be furnished promptly

when it is asked for. [Mr. Watts passes to Mr. Whipple a copy of the letter referred to.1 Q. What you referred to in your letter of Sept. 21 in what you said just now, I take it, is this-I take it that it is your reference to Mr. Hatten-my eve does not fall on it at the moment. Will you look at it and see (passing to the witness the letter referred to):

Tell us what you referred to. The Witness-That (pointing). Mr. Whipple-Thank you.

Q. You point to this: stirred at this point, because he felt thing you sent him. A. Yes. that in the Deed of Trust Mrs. Eddy very fully and clearly defined her in- A. Yes; that is the one. tention with regard to the Publishing

the Dittemore proposition and the Q. Now, let us see what the rest of trustees' letter were both torn up, are handed to counsel.]

> expressed in this letter states very clearly and precisely Mr. Hatten's Mr. Whipple-That gives the subviews; it states the substance of what Yes.

length into Mr. Hatten's statement. The Master-I did not so understand your question. Mr. Whipple-That is what I meant. College. The Master-It comes to this. whether that is a correct representa-

tion and summing up of what Mr. Hatten said at that interview. Mr. Whipple-Yes, Your Honor [The reporter reads as follows: "That states very concisely and broadly just Mr. Hatten's position at

Mr. Dane-That points out exactly

Mr. Whipple-Yes

Mr. Dane-I understand that Your Honor does not want that. The Master-That is not what you want, is it? Mr. Whipple-Well, his position as

indicated by what he said. I will revise the question. Mr. Dane-Thank you. Mr. Whipple-Let me read that

again, because no doubt you have been diverted by this. The Master-Would we not shorten Q. I won't trouble you with an ex- Put your question in the sense that I confine yourself strictly to the ques- the Eustace case.

> Q. Does this state a fair summing meeting in February, 1916: "Mr. stirred at this point, because he felt if you had the letter I mean you to have straightened out. I underthat in the Deed of Trust Mrs. Eddy wouldn't be glad to put it in. Have stand the offering of it now so far as had very fully and clearly defined her you got the letter? intention with regard to the Publishing Society and its trustees?" A. It ters are not here.

states the substance of what he said. Q. Yes, at the time, and in the pres- such a letter, don't you? ence of the directors who had assem-

vicinity? A. Yes. Mr. Whipple-That is all. Mr. Thompson-Will Your Honor

The Witness-A practitioner-do

Q. He is a practitioner? A. Yes.

And he lives in Bostons or its

714 for identification. R. J. M.)

don't think so.

The Master-We will stop for a few for? minutes. Recess from 11:46 to 11:59 a. m.]

examine on my base, wouldn't you? Mr. Dane-I think that perhaps you had better cross-examine first. Mr. Thompson-All right. I will go Cross-Examination on Behalf, of

Defendant Dittemore. Q. (By Mr. Thompson.) Mr. Mc-Kenzie, how long have you known proximately? A. Perhaps six or seven years, I am not sure. Q. Six or seven years. Your relations with him have been on the whole that; let me look at that.

pleasant, have they not? A. Kindly. Mr. Q. Kindly. You have had some that.

sistance occasionally in matters con- so; you have seen them once. nected with Christian Science, have you not? A. No. Q. What? A. No.

from him of that kind? A. Not that I Q. You found him a man devoted the letters once? to the cause of Christian Science, did you not? A. As he saw it, yes.

didn't you? 'A. No. Do you mean that? Do you mean Q. that, Mr. McKenzie? A. Yes. Q. Well, see if some of these little leaflets that I have here will refresh your recollection. (Showing leaflets to witness.) Have you ever read any

A. Yes, I think I have. Q. You have answered it. Did you approve of them? The Master-That is a pretty gen- the letters enough you may take eral question.

of his articles on Christian Science?

with your ideas of a loyal supporter of ates. the true doctrines of Christian Science? A, On the whole, yes. Q. Is that your signature to a letter of May 17, 1918? Just look at your the counsel in this case, he certainly

That is my signature. Mr. Thompson-I will offer this letter. Q. Is this your signature on an-

That is my signature. my signature.

make a statement in regard to the action taken by the directors three of the movement caused him to be that is any understand is the same letter. You recognize that, don't you? Q.

documents as indicating the relations sent? That states very concisely and of Mr. McKenzie with Mr. Dittemore Well, but if one was recorded why broadly just Mr. Hatten's position at and his views about him at different

> [The documents above identified going in? Q. You were formerly a Presby-Mr. Dane-I object to that. I object terian clergyman, were you not, beto the question to this witness which fore you became connected with it is being offered in the Eustace

time, yes. Q. What? A. For a short time, Q. You were educated for the stance- No, it is not Mr. Hatten's Presbyterian ministry, were you? A.

Q. Where were you educated? do not want to ask him to go at Toronto University, and then Knox College. Q. Toronto University? A. Yes. Q. Then what college? A. Knox one case now, that is all.

> Q. Where is that? A. In Toronto. Honor please, in stating that if a pa-Q. You are a Canadian? A. Yes, per is offered in one case it is admisthat. Q. Canada? A. In Auburn city.

Q. Do you recollect anything about Mr. Neal's leaving the Board of the spirit of the Manual and the Deed the time of those interviews when Trustees of the Publishing Society in offer it and to limit it in any way I 1898? A. Yes. Q. You were acquainted with Mr.

York State.

not? A. Yes. Q. Did you ever see a letter that about it. Mrs. Eddy wrote to Mr. Armstrong Mr. Bates-Well, I understand it is about Mr. Neal? Yes or No. A. No. offered in both. Q. Was it ever read to you? I want

say. There may have been many let- please, but I understand that it is not ters. I remember of no letter. Q.1 Do you, sir, remember of a letter of Mrs. Eddy to Mr. Armstrong that case. Governor Bates says he

Mr. Dane-Just a moment,

leave the trustees?

Q. Yes or No. A. Yes, I do. Q. You do? A. That was to the You have answered me: I don't

tions, please. Mr. Thompson-Have you got the Mr. Bates-Yes. I would be

Mr. Thompson-I guess not, because Mr. Bates-I understand those let- cases,

Mr. Thompson-Well, you know of

Q. And not your reserved thoughts. would have been a little more consist- interviews in February, 1916, wasn't ten's signature is subscribed. There talking now of a letter of Oct. 13, 1898.

[The document described is marked have a very remote relation to the cross-examination of this witness Q. Is Mr. Hatten a Church official Q. In that letter do you recollect Mrs. Eddy saying anything about Mr

Q. Mr. Hatten, is he a Church offi- Neaf's holding any office? departments of the Church? A. I that.

The Master-Let him finish his Mr. Thompson-I can't hear you, sir. question. Mr. Dane-He is stating the sub stance of a lefter.

Mr. Thompson-I have called for it Mr. Dane-That doesn't make it admissible.

Mr. Thompson -- Doesn't it? The Master-Pause a moment. You say that is a letter you have called Mr. Thompson-Yes.

The Master-I think we will wait Mr. Thompson-You would rather and see what the letter is before we have your redirect before I cross- examine further about it. Q. I understood you to tell Mr.

Whipple that you were present at this trustees' meeting of Sept. 30, 1918. where a letter was prepared to the Board of Directors? A. Yes. Q. Did you tell him that you did not approve that letter? A.

said that I had given assent to it. 0 You did give your assent to it Mr. Diftemore, roughly speaking, ap- Well, did you write to the Christian Science Board of Directors on Jan. 27 1919, a letter? Mr. Bates-We would like to look at

Mr. Thompson-You have looked at correspondence with him, have you Mr. Bates-Well, I have got a right to look at it. Q. You have looked to him for as- Mr. Thompson-No. I don't think

"r. Bates I have a right to look at tham again. The Master-Well, if you don't give Q. Have you ever received any help Governor Bates full opportunity to examine them we cannot admit them. Mr. Thompson-Haven't you read

Mr. Bates-I propose to show them to Mr. Smith; he is counsel in the Q. Yes; and as you saw it, too. case and he ants to see them. Mr. Thompson-I don't care to have

these letters spread all around among your associates; I don't know whether he is counsel or not. He has been counsel in one proceeding and also a criminal defendant in one proceeding Mr. Bates-I submit to Your Honor that that should be struck out. Mr. Thompson-If you haven't had

Q. I mean, were they consistent spread around among your associ-The Master-I shall have to rely on Governor Bates. Mr. Bates-Judge Smith is one of

them: I don't care to have them

signature without regard to the letter, has a right to look at them. The Master-You are showing them. as I understand, to your associate counsel.

other letter here, of April 26, 1917? A. sel in the case, Mr. Thompson-Of course if you Q. And on still another one, of take that position I suppose theoret-May 9-the year not stated? A. That ically and technically he has a right to see them. Will you now produce Q. And did you send Mr. Dittemore the letter of Jan. 27, 1919.

Mr. Bates-He is one of the coun-

a telegram on Dec. 2, 1916, when you Mr Dane-I have a copy of a letter were in Syracuse? (Showing tele- of Jan. 27, 1919, that was not sent gram to witness.) Take a look at to the Board of Trustees, which I Mr. Thompson-He can tell.

Mr. Thompson - The witness will Mr. Thompson-Now, I offer these say this is a copy of the letter he Mr. Dane-That is the letter. Mr. Thompson-I would like to

identify that. Any objection to that Mr. Dane-Not the slightest; we want it to go in. Mr. Whipple-I do not understand

Mr. Whipple-And if it is not, and does not become admissible there, I do not care for it. The Master-What is the date?

Mr. Thompson-Jan. 27, 1919. Mr. Dane-If the letter is not being offered in both cases we shall order it in the Eustace case, if you prefer it. Mr. Thompson-I am offering it in Mr. Bates - Am I wrong, if Your

Auburn Theological Seminary after sible in both cases if it is admissible at all? Mr. Thompson-Certainly; we are Q. Where is that? A. In New all agreed on that. Mr. Bates-Then I don't think you

should limit it.

Mr. Thompson-I have the right to The Master-Let him offer it, and if Armstrong in his lifetime, were you it is objected to in the Eustace case, why, we will see what is to be said

Mr. Whipple-It is objected to in your best memory. A. Well, I can't the Eustace case, if Your Honor offered in the Eustace case.

Mr. Thompson-I don't offer it in stating why she desired Mr. Neal to going to later. I suppose he can do The Master-If it goes in and it is material in the other case I suppose counsel will have a right to use it

for the purposes of that case. Mr. Whipple-I understand that it up if you put another question? want anything more than that, Just Governor Bates expects to offer it in The Master-Yes

> Mr. Bates-No, I do not. The Master-Now he says he does Mr. Whipple-Oh, I thought you did. Mr. Bates-That is just what I asked

material makes it evidence in both

Mr. Whipple-I do not so understand it, if Your Honor please. I understand that a letter may be admis-Mr. Bates-Well, I know of a letter sible in one case and may not in the that we would be very glad to put in. other, and that ultimately Your Honor Mr. Whipple-I will just ask to have Mr. Thompson-Very likely. Then I will rule as to whether it is admissible

this case both the defendants agree that it may be admitted in the Ditte-more case.

Mr. Whipple-Yes, Your Honor. The Master-And I admit it subject

ompson-Perhaps after Your This letter is dated Inn 27 1919 10 Concord Avenue, Ar-Square, Cambridge, Mass., aded to the Christian Science Board

The Master-One minute. A letter Writings, 140.) o the directors?

r. Thompson-Yes, sir. The Master-By the witness? Mr. Thompson-Yes, sir.

The Master-Go on. A letter from Mr. McKenzie to the dated Jan. 27, 1919, tarked Exhibit 715, and is read by Mr. he has testified to in the case. Thompson, as follows:]

[Exhibit 715]

'10 Concord Avenue Arsenal Square Cambridge, Massachusetts

"Jan. 27, 1919. The Christian Science Board of Di-

oston. Massachusetts.

'Dear Friends:

"I stand unequivocally with the loard of Directors as the authority of The Mother Church. When Mary Baker Eddy made The Christian Sciolishing Society 'a gift to The ther Church,' I was one of the First Members who accepted the gift, nd I saw the Publishing Society be of The Mother Church. The ole thing was included in the giftoperty rights, business assets, copyghts and good will, except that Mrs. the copyright of the Journal. A eed of Trust empowered a Board of rustees to hold and conduct the busias, giving specific directions. Mrs. ly afterwards, from time to time, isn't it? It was on Jan. 25, wasn't it? ized that the Publishing Society ne an integral part of The lother Church, for she devoted an enire article in the Manual and several cattered By-Laws to the defining of meeting. luties of the directors, the trustees. hip to the Publishing Society. Concaws of The Mother Church, and reire the Christian Science Board of No. directors to maintain them and sus-

In its relationship to the Board of question. Lectureship, for example, the directors o not govern its operations by per- you stood? A. Yes. al control, but by constitutional olishing Society, I believe to ke manner constitutional authority clearly defined in the Manual. He said thatng the many years when I was a

as a member of The her Church, I was under its disci- In substance, yes, but myne, and that in the Manual I had true ideal for the character and All right. rch member set forth.

that in the Deed of Trust I received Q. Didn't you finally say to Mr. A. On one occasion, yes. specific instruction in regard to my Dittemore, "Those who give mercy Q. Then you began to

ed, Who owns the Publishing So- nothing to do with my case. a assume personal possession of the Like the land on which the Church vas to stand, it was 'conveyed through' type representing the true nature of nable-even after the manner that all spiritual good comes to Christian ntists, to the end of taxing their he superiority of the claims of Spirit er matter or merely legal titles. (Misc. Writings 140.)

trustees can assume to have ion of the business. What they ave received is a trust involving les and obligations defined in the unual of The Mother Church, to ich the business belongs, and in the ed of Trust itself, and quite ineviably, any trustee is metaphysically ut of office when he becomes untrustrthy in respect of his trust, in ich case it becomes the duty of the ctors to declare his office vacant, and the remaining trustees have the duty of filling the vacancy.

ne directors as the authority of Mother Church, must maintain he By-Laws affecting the Publishing ety, as well as those specifically effecting both trustees and employees, rs in the Journal, and memhe subscribers. But it is very imtant that the directors should not. y virtue of their authority, themhing Society, or personal control of its affairs, or insist on any theory reing the conducting of the busithe Manual and the Deed of Trust. In king with the Board of Lecturethin, the directors do not look on the irers as subordinates or emut surely as fellow workers. would solve many difficulties if the tors should find themselves ready to work with the trustees, viewing as fellow workers and color earth (let us cut out any reason ect, courtesy, kindness, papregnable wall against Mrs. Eddy says, 'Schisms, n, and human beliefs are larken the discernment of Science:

Mother Church as an accepted gift. As one of the First Members who accepted that gift, standing, I am sure, in full agreement with the vast multitude repudiate any theory, legal or other- mean to sayionor hears it it may be easier to wise, which would claim the Publishne whether it is admissible in ing Society as the possession of any person or persons. If any such claim has been made, then The Christian Science Publishing Society should be 'rescued from the grasp of legal power, f Directors. Boston, Massachusetts, and now it must be put back into the and consider that letter of Sept. 30arms of Love, if we would not be

found fighting against God:' (Misc.) 'I am sending an identical letter to the Board of Trustees.

"Yours faithfully (Signed) "WM, P. McKENZIE." The Master-Now, the only importance of all that here is as it tends to is contradict or qualify something that

Mr. Thompson-That is all I am talking about. The Master-The tendency is slight either way, isn't it?

Mr. Thompson-Well, I do not know, sir; I think that he has been on every side of this matter.

When you wrote that letter, Mr. McKenzie, you had had two interviews a day or two before with the Board of Directors, hadn't you? A. Two inter-

You had been asked by the Q. Board of Directors, and especially by Mr. Dittemore, to declare your position one way or the other in this controhad you not? Yes or no. A.

Q. And you had at first declined to do so, had you not? A. No. Did you do so the very first think so. Q. time you were asked by Mr. Ditte-

more? I want you to think carefully. The first time I was asked was by Q. No; at those meetings Jan. 24 and Jan. 25. Jan. 25 was the one. wasn't it, when you were asked to declare your position? That is a fact, alone.

A. That was not the purpose of the meeting. Q. What? A. I say, I didn't understand that was the purpose of the approximate it?

Q. I haven't asked you that, sir, and oyees, as well as individual if you will kindly note the question and of The Mother Church answer that and not something else; ghout the world in their relation- no matter what the purpose of that meeting was. When you went to the want to find out whether his labor ing these By-Laws she says (Mis- meeting of Jan. 25 it was then and I approve the By- there that you were asked to declare ing to understand the significance of your position, was it? Yes or no. A.

> Q. When was it—the meeting of Jan. 24? A. I wasn't asked that Q. Were you asked to state how

Q. Who asked you-what indi-Their relationship to the vidual? A. I think it was Mr. Merbe, in ritt who asked me, or wrote a letter. Q. Did Mr. Dittemore ask you? A.

> Q. I haven't asked you that, sir. Did Mr. Dittemore ask you to state did, sir? A. No. where you stood, in substance? A.

Answer the question, please. A. of a Christian Scientist, and Q. No matter about your desire to have been all through my records and tention to it. order and obedience as a put in anything else. In fact, Mr. I have no copy of the letter anywhere. Mr. Thompson—You are directing Dittemore questioned you quite Q. Don't you know, sir, that you That as a trustee, I was trusted severely and quite at length, did he were given ample opportunity to read. The Master—I think you had better

The question seems to have been effect, in substance? A. That had did you? A. Yes.

ety? Any theory of law which claims Q. I don't ask you that, sir. Did your position as editor, didn't it? Yes hat the trustees, or any one of them, you say that? A. I certainly did. Q. Then you have answered it; ance. society and take it out of keep right to the point. And you say The Mother Church, or control it as that had nothing to do with the dis- importance or not; it was a factor, ing under any authority separate cussion that then took place, whether wasn't it? A. I don't know.

> nothing to do with it. meeting to the effect that you had been altered your position you might lose on every possible side of this contro- your job? A. I never considered it versy and the time had come to get at all. on one side or the other? A. No.

Q. That idea wasn't expressed to is your salary? A. \$9000. you? Are you sure? A. No. Q. Not in any form of words? A. Not in any form of words.

Q. And it was in consequence of that interview of Jan. 25, wasn't it, Mr. Dittemore, and dated Syracuse, that you wrote that letter that I have New York: just read? A. It was in answer to the

Q. Yes. Do you think that letter House over Sunday.

(Signed) "McKENZIE." trustees of Sept. 30 that you say you approved? A. No. I do not.

Q. When you approved the letter of Sept. 30 you were approving something that you knew at the time was kindness, after all, now you come to not true, weren't you? A. No; I didn't think of it? A. Well, that was a Do you remember writing that letter? see where it was leading.

Q. When you approved that letter of Sept. 30 did you understand it? A. Q. When you assented to that let- the beginning?

ter and assented to the sending of that letter, did you thoroughly comprehend assent to? A. Well, as I said, I didn't so small in any event. see where it was leading.

your act; that is a very different prop- tunity to consider and look at them. osition. The question is, did you understand the phraseology used and 1916: know what you had assented to? Yes "My dear Dittemore:

or no. A. No. Q. You mean to say, then, that you, Christianly kindness in coming to talk Exhibit 716; college graduate, instructed in a with us.' tunity to read that document, were about? Who is "us"? A. Please give is marked Exhibit 716a; unable to comprehend the phraseology me the date.

that? A. No. Q. The fact of the matter is you

Q. You have been the editor of these publications for a number of years, haven't you? A. Two years. Q. You are a man supposed to have That also had reference to the trussome literary capacity, aren't you? tees, didn't it? A. The business, yes. t parts of Christian Science; they You think you have, don't you? A. I

don't know.

Q. Do you mean to tell us still that tunity to estimate the meaning of that manager of the business. letter of Sept. 30-that you were unable to determine its significance do

have to explain. Q. I don't want any explanation.

Do you mean that, sir-that you could some quotation I can't make outnot, with ample opportunity to read yes or no to that question. Are you willing to answer that directly? A. I would rather explain.

Q. I know you would, but I am not willing you should explain. You will have ample time later to explain. I want an answer to that question, yes or no. I am entitled to it legally. A. Will you repeat it, then?

Q. Do you mean to say, sir, that with ample opportunity to read and consider that letter of the trustees of Sept. 30, you, with the education you have and the training you have had. were unable to understand the significance of that letter? Yes or no. A.

Well, when did you first come cance of that letter of Sept. 30? I want year; it is not stated here: a date as near as you can give it. A On the 22nd of January.

Q. The 22nd of January of this year? A Of this year. Q. Did anyone help you, any human

being help you, to reach that sense of the meaning of that letter; and if so, name the man. A. No. I don't Q. Did you come to that realizing

letter all alone, by sitting down and thinking about it? A. I came to Q. understand-Q. I don't want that. Did you do that? A. No, I do not.

it alone or with any help? A. I did it Q. Did it alone? How many weeks which you really did not believe, were or months did it take you alone to you? A. Certainly not. realize the significance of that letter of Sept. 30, as near as you can now Mr. Dittemore's attitude showed wis-

The Master-He has given you a date, I think. Mr. Thompson - I don't know tude"? whether he is doing it all the time, sir, or only a part of the time. I attitude. was continuous or interrupted in try- said? that letter.

situation all the time. Q. How much were you studying the letter, not the situation? A. Which says? letter?

in my possession, so that I was not my cross-examination. studying it. O. Did you ever have a conv of it?

Not that I know of.

Q. Are you willing to say you never Q. You know you did, don't you?

A. I do not. Q. What? Why do you hesitate about it, sir? A. Simply because I attention to what does not exist be exemplary in my obedience to not, at that meeting of Jan. 25? Isn't and appreciate that letter of Sept. 30 both of you stop the discussion at before your assent was given to it?

Q. Then you began to think, not of may get mercy," or words to that the letter, but of the situation, you say,

Q. And the situation included or no. A. That was of no import-

Q. I don't care whether it was of that of The Mother Church, I or not you had been on every side of Q. You don't know? Are you will-

this controversy, did it? A. It had ing to say that among the elements of the situation which you reflected abandoned, with an opening of many Was anything said to you at that on was not the fact that unless you eyes to genuine metaphysics. Q. You never considered it? What

Mr. Thompson-\$9000. want to put in these other letters Christian Science Publishing Society: about Mr. Dittemore. The first is a telegram of Dec. 2, 1916, addressed to

"I feel your kindness like a big request that I should write a state- blessing Kellogg at Keith's hopes to meet you install introducing Adams

Q. What was the kindness of Mr. blessing? A. I don't remember now. Q. Do you think there was any

true statement. Mr. Thompson-A true statement. The Master-Could you offer those in chronological order, beginning at

Mr. Thompson-I am trying to. The Master-Let us have them all the letter that you had been asked to marked together-the significance is

Mr. Thompson-I hope Your Honor Q. I don't mean that, sir; you may will not decide finally on their signot have seen the consequences of nificance until you have had an oppor-Now, take this letter of April 26,

"I want to thank you for your

used there? Do you mean to tell us Q. That was back on April 26, 1916.

A. I think that would be the trustees. marked Exhibit 716b; Q. The trustees. You thought that th (let us cut out any reason before you assented to it? Is that with them was characterized by Chrismarked Exhibit 716c.]
hell) why this should not be true, sir? A. No, it is not. tian kindliness, did you? A. Yes. Mr. Thompson—Now, tian kindliness, did you? A. Yes. Q. (reading letter:) see the trustees re "Have faith in results though they of Sept. 30, 1918?

slowly ripen."

"I believe then with all my heart in some of these publications, weren't That we all were trying to bring Mr. Thompson-Thank you

Q. (reading:) of Church members in the world, I you mean to tell us that still? A. I This Science of being obtains not ally supervise the action of the trusalone hereafter in what men call Par- tees, did you not? A. Yes. Q. I don't want that; do you mean adise, but here and now' (285:3). that-do you mean that? A. I will Slowly enough it dawns upon us that doing so, did you? A. No. Progress is the maturing conception of divine Love'-"

> "This progress is undoubtedly in some ways being made by the Pubthat you were unable to determine its lishing Society. This is encouragesignificance? Are you willing to say ment among a thousand shortcomings. only be three years, anyway. "Yours lovingly, "WM. P. MC KENZIE."

> > ety, and he was helping you to over- November, 1916? A. I am not sure come some of them, didn't you? Isn't of the date, but there was this comthat the sense of it? A. Yes. Q. At that time your views agreed Q. Well, see if looking at this let-

that time. A. Partly. he was trying to do to help you out. nation.) Yes, Mr. Thompson. That is true, isn't it? A. That is

true. to the realizing sense of the signifi- of May 9-perhaps you can state the

'My dear Dittemore: I want to tell you in some sure way it? If it will shorten matters, I will what a splendid letter you sent our offer it simply in the case of Dittemore Church here on May 3. is it dated?

Q. Cambridge. A. Probably the Cambridge Church. appreciation of the significance of that about the episode? A. Not at pres-"There was wisdom, kindness,

Q.

Q. You were not in the habit of writing to Mr. Dittemore a sentiment

Q. So that at this time you thought dom, kindness, and safety, did you? A. I did Mr. Bates-Did you say his "atti-

Mr. Thompson-Yes, I did say his Mr. Bates-Is that what the letter

Mr. Thompson-I have read it. object to your interrupting my cross-The Witness-I was studying the examination. Mr. Bates-Will you kindly inform

me whether that is what the letter Mr. Thompson-I will not inform Sept. 30. A. I never had the letter and you have no right to interrupt

> where he misstates what is in the Mr. Thompson-I have not misstated

what is in the letter. the worse for him in the long run. Mr. Bates-I simply direct his at-

this point.

misquote from that letter-The Master - Never mind, Mr. Thompson; go on and read the letter. erable loss pointed out by Mr. Ditte-Q. At that time you thought there more which you were able afterward Was it ever submitted to you? A. was wisdom, kindness, and safety in to correct, weren't you? A. I am not Mr Dittemore's general attitude-and I repeat the word "attitude"-toward Christian Science and your particular

Church, didn't you? Yes or no. A "The meetings proposed were At that time you thought Mr. Ditte

more had caused many eyes to be general terms I think it was a matter opened to genuine metaphysics, didn't Yes. Q. Well now, take this letter of

May 17, 1918, addressed to Mr. Ditte- know. more. It is on the heading of The "Dear Mr. Dittemore:

"I have just received the first printed copies of the Sentinel for May 25, and am glad to see what a good make-up has appeared in spite of the many changes.

"Let me thank you earnestly for your timely article which I am sure will help to put courage and assurance into the hearts of many who are Dittemore that you felt like a tempted to waver because of what they listen to these days.

"Very sincerely yours,
"WM. P. McKENZIE." A. Yes.

Q. And you remember that at that time you had confidence in Mr. Ditte- stated that Mr. Eustace's position more's capacity as an interpreter of Christian Science, didn't you? A. As far as that article is concerned. Mr. Thompson-Yes.

The Master-Now, that is all? Mr. Thompson-That is all; yes,

The Master-You may fasten those together and give them an exhibit number, and then follow them up by number? a, b, c, and so forth. Telegram addressed John V. Ditte-

more, signed McKenzie, dated Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1916, is marked you not, along about that date, Janu-Letter, Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Ditte- were going to be the editor, inasmuch for discussion vividly, and letters were low the request made in that letter theological school, given ample oppor- Do you remember what that was more, dated Cambridge, April 26, 1916, as up to that time you had not been

Letter, Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Dittemore, dated Cambridge, May 9, is the subject of the periodicals, or when you were asked to give, at this marked Exhibit 716b; words to that effect? I am not asking critical time, September and October. Letter, Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Dittethoroughly understood it, didn't you, his conduct then in coming to talk more, dated Boston, May 17, 1918, is that is what you said to Mr. Watts, Mr. Thompson-Now, will you let me

see the trustees' records, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Dane-I have them, Mr. Thomp-

Mr. Thompson-You have them, have literary man-to write the editorials about in the meantime, wasn't it? A. records to Mr. Thompson).

Q. Well, he-he also. That is true, Q. You knew that, way back in 1916. you could not, with an ample oppor- isn't it? A. Well, he was not the and for a considerable time after that year, Mr. Dittemore and Mr. Neal were on a committee of the directors to "A good word from the textbook is: make visits to the trustees and gener-

Q. And you never objected to their Q. You found the assistance that they gave helpful, did you not, gener-

The Master-In what year? time on for several years. It could

ally? A. Yes, possibly.

Q. Do you recollect that Mr. Dittemore and Mr. Neal were making an you listen to my questions? I am Q. There wasn't? Well, I thought You thought there were a thousand investigation into certain postage ac- not asking you what you said, what- the letter of Sept. 30 was a pretty shortcomings in the Publishing Soci- counts and circulation expenses in ever it was I don't care. But what- strong assertion of something which mittee.

with his, didn't they, about the Pub- ter, which is a carbon copy with the lishing Society? Yes or no, sir. At signature and all, addressed to you by Mr. Dittemore on Nov. 7, 1916, will Q. Well, this is a pretty sweeping refresh your recollection. Perhaps indorsement you give him there in the you can read it through (showing letter, isn't it; you thank him for what paper to witness). A. (After exami-

Mr. Thompson-I will show it you, Governor Bates. I don't think it Q. Yes. Now, here is another one will help you to know much about it (showing paper to Mr. Bates).

Mr. Bates-No objection. Mr. Thompson-Mr. Whipple, would "Having failed to get you by phone you like to see this before I introduce v. Dickey, and then if you desire to re-What church was that? A. Where offer it, you can put it in (handing paper to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple-Yes, I would rather not have it offered. I take it, if Your Q. Do you remember anything Honor thinks it has a bearing on our case it will be admitted, whether it is offered in our case or not.

The Master-I suppose that is what and safety in it." Do you remember it will come to, but I think if you regard it as inadmissible in your case objecting to it. Mr. Whipple-I should like to inter-

> Mr. Thompson-All right, that is perfectly agreeable to us. (Reading:)

"Nov. 7, 1916. Rev. William P. McKenzie, Chairman, Board of Trustees. The Christian Science Publishing So-

ciety, Boston, Massachusetts. 'Dear Mr. McKenzie:

weeks ago and which was referred to again yesterday was this:

under the heading "circulation ex-Q. The letter of the trustees of you. You have seen it and read it, pense" have increased approximately Trust some public record." \$15,000, when the circulation was in- Did you tell them that? A. I recreased only approximately 5000 member that very well. Mr. Bates-I submit, Your Honor, copies. In other words, on that inhe has no right to put a question crease in circulation of 5000 copies, that you made to them? A. Yes. the actual postage would indicate a cost of \$3 on each subscription for postage alone, whereas the entire estimated postage for 1915 was \$77,000 to The Master-If he does it will be care for a total circulation of 68,000 copies.

"Very sincerely,

"J. V. DITTEMORE." Kenzie, Nov. 7, 1916, is marked Ex- Society which preceded the making of wasn't it, in substance? A. No. hibit 717.]

Q. 68,000 copies. You recollect that de do vou Q. And that matter, after investito say that I was not undertaking to gation, was corrected, was it not? A. I think so.

Q. Yes. There was a very consid-

sure of the details, Mr. Thompson. Q. Well, I am not asking for deconsiderable money loss which he had put his finger on and called to your attention, and you were able to correct it. That is the truth, isn't it, of that transaction, in general terms? A. In

of good bookkeeping. Q. It was a matter, however, that involved a loss, did it not? A. I don't

Q. You don't know? Mr. Thompson-Have you a letter

Feb. 14, 1916? Q. Were you here when the records of the trustees were read in which it was said that you stated that hereafter you were going to be the editor. inasmuch as heretofore you had not been, because Mr. Eustace was really the editor and had influenced you on the subject of the periodicals-did you hear that stated? A. I was not here. Q. As a matter of fact, you did say

that, did you not? A. No. Q. In substance you stated that Mr. Eustace had been a dominating factor on the board, did you not? A. Yes, I

Q. Yes, you have answered the question. The Master-What was the date of

Mr. Thompson-That statement was made Jan. 29, 1919. I will read it to you to refresh your recollection. Mr. Dane-Have you got the exhibit

Mr. Thompson-No; I will give it to you in a moment. Q. You stated to Mr. Watts, did ary, 1919, that after that time you because Mr. Eustace had really been may be. the editor through influencing you on for the exact words, but in substance 1918, when these trustees asked you that is what you said to Mr. Watts, for information concerning the early wasn't it? A. That is his statement history of this Publishing Society, you

Q. That is the true statement, in tions between the trustees and the disubstance? Leave out his exact rectors—do you mean that? A. I phraseology. You conveyed that idea never took up any position-

I said, of course-

Q. What? A. It is not what I answer that Yes or No? A.

trying to hold you to the exact words, data I had. but did you in substance convey that idea to him-yes or no. A. Yes. wasn't it? A. Partly.

to him, intentionally, anything that No; they were trying to get the hiswas not partly true? A. What I tory of the case. said to him was just-

Mr. Thompson-1916, and from that to him, you told him the exact truth, finterpretation of it.

Q. I didn't ask you that, sir. Can't was no controversy at that time. ject, you meant to tell him the truth It was an endeavor to state onewhen you said it, didn't you? What?

you? Whatever you did say was the truth, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Is there any reason for hesitating on a question like that. Mr. McKenzie? A. Yes, there is a good deal.

Q. There is, is there? Well, we will see what it is later. Mr. Mc-Kenzie, see if this refreshes your recollection about your not having had a copy of that letter of September 30. "After drawing up the first the trust -19 years on that board. A copy was that true? A. No. also given to Mr. Dixon, to Mr. Watts," and so on. Does that refresh your them with data which would discredit recollection, that a copy was given to their position? A. I was simply tryyou—five copies made and one given ing to bring out the situation. to you? Isn't that true? A. No, it is

Q. You are not prepared to deny stance, the information that you had you had better now mark it so by that is true, are you? A. No; I said Q. Very well. Now, did you state A. I will say yes to that question. pose that objection. I should like to this to the trustees at their meeting of have it restricted to the Dittemore Oct. 1. 1918? See if this refreshes A. To make out a case. your recollection:

> "Mr. McKenzie was asked to come to you think now, sir, that that informathe meeting to give the trustees in- tion would assist them to make out a formation why the Deed of Trust had case? A. If I had the information never been recorded." Do you remember of being asked to

"Mr. McKenzie stated that the withholding from record was not in accord "The question we asked two or three with any special instruction from Mrs. up-Eddy, but that the Board of Trustees in the early years felt that it was a You have answered my question. Now,

> Q. Was that a truthful statement editorial department." Q. And you stand by it now? A

meeting, and this occurring: "Mr. McKenzie was asked to come Do you recollect that letter? to the meeting in order to give the do, very well. trustees and the business manager in- Q. That was a letter in which you [Letter, Mr. Dittemore to Mr. Mc- formation concerning the Publishing were asked to state your position,

> the Deed of Trust by our Leader." Do you remember that? A. Yes, I letter? A. Yes. remember that very ments was recorded by the assistant secretary of the Board of Trustees, and will when transcribed be submitted to in?

Mr. McKenzie for approval"-I don't remember that. Q. "-after which this record will be placed on file in the folder mentails; I am asking about the fact of a tioned in the minutes of the meeting of Sept. 30, marked 'Deed of Trust.'

You don't remember anything further about that? A. No. Mr. Dane-What year is that, Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson-Oct. 2, 1918 Q. Do you remember this: "The trustees consider the statement made by Mr. McKenzie, one of the original Publishing Committee appointed by Mrs. Eddy, a former First Member and a member of the Board of Trusfrom Mr. McKenzie to the Christian tees from the time of the institution of Science Board of Directors, dated the Deed of Trust for 19 years following, to be of great value for historic purposes, and they expressed their gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Mc-Kenzie for telling us these incidents, that they might be made a part of the

trustees' record." Eddy, Mr. Frye, and other letters.

Q. Where are those letters now, do you know? A. I suppose the trustees have them still. Q. Didn't you tell them, didn't you

proceedings in regard to the establishment of this Publishing Society? A. Yes. Q. Did you tell them in substance that Mrs. Eddy intended it to be an independent means of spreading Christian Science, independent of the direc-

tors? A. No.

Q. Did you tell them that she in tended it to be subordinate to the directors? A. No. Q. Did you discuss that question at all? A. I don't remember.

Q. But this was the very time, Mr.

McKenzie, when the matter was up

being written on it, wasn't it? A. It after you got it? A. The time I re-Q. Do you mean to say, sir, that

Q. I don't want that, sir. Did you No? Q. Isn't that true, Mr. McKenzie? or did you not tell them, in response ou think you have, don't you? A. I
Q. And the results you wanted him you? I think before I come to that I
On't know.
Q. You were selected to write as a director, was trying to bring Mr. Dane—Here they are (handing probably, isn't it? A. It is not what them any data bearing upon the relaQ. Not at all. Now I will ask you if

said nothing bearing upon the rela-

them all the data I had. Q. I keep telling you, sir, I am not Q. What? A. I gave them all the

Q. Did any of those data bear on the question of the relations between Q. And it was true, too, wasn't it? these two boards? A. I don't know. What you said to Watts was true Q. That was what you were asked for, wasn't it? That was why they .Q. Do you mean to say you said were interested in it, wasn't it? A.

Q. Do you mean a history of the Q. No matter what you said to case simply for speculative abstract him, sir. Whatever it was you said purposes, without reference to anything having to do with the controdidn't you? A. Well, that is his versy existing between these two boards-Do you mean that? A. There

ever you said to Watts on that sub- you now say is not so, don't you? A. Q. Well, there was a controversy

going on, wasn't there? A. I don't Q. You did tell him the truth, didn't remember. I didn't look on it as a controversy then.

Q. Well, let us see whether there was or not. You can't give us anything for which you thanked these men? You can't give us now any fact that you gave these men, for which they thanked you on their records, which had any bearing on the relations between these two boards? A.

Everything I gave them-Q. Everything you gave them had The record of the trustees of that a bearing- A. -was a history of

copies of this letter it was given to Q. Mr. McKenzie, what you were Mr. McKenzie, the editor of the Jour- trying to do for these men at that nal and Sentinel, who was one of our time was to furnish them with his-Leader's original appointees upon the toric data which would back up their Board of Trustees, and who served for letter of Sept. 30, was it not? Isn't Q. Were you trying to furnish

> Q. Didn't you tell them in substance, or convey to them in sub-

furnished would assist them to make I assented to that record a while ago. out a case? Yes or no, Mr. McKenzie? Q. You did. Do you think now-Q. You did. Wait a minute, sir. Do

here I could tell you. Q. What you were doing, Mr. Mc. the meeting for that purpose? A. Yes, Kenzie, in fact, was to act as their agent to get up facts to back up their case here, wasn't it? A. Not at all. Q. Not at all? A. It was to bring

"Why should the postage account protection to the general situation to then, see if this recalls anything to give the subject matter of the Deed of your mind-January 8, 1919, from the trustees' records: "Mr. McKenzie came to the meeting

and discussed questions relative to the

Q. You need not answer any r

"In response to an inquiry, Mr. Mc-Kenzie admitted that he had received O Do you remember this Mr. Mc- a letter from the Board of Directors. Kenzie, on Oct. 2, 1918, coming to the evidently similar to that received by the business manager.

Q. It was not. Have you got the

Q. "A copy of Mr. McKenzie's state- letter (passing a paper to Mr. Thompson, who passes it to Mr. Whipple). Mr. Whipple-Hasn't that been put Mr. Thompson-I don't know whether it has or not.

Mr. Whipple-We should like to

have the admissibility of this letter, which was not known to the directors, restricted to the Dittemore case. Mr. Thompson-There is no objection so far as I am concerned.

'Mr. Withington-You mean the trus-

Mr. Whipple-I mean the trustees. Correct what I said. Not directors, but trustees. Mr. Thompson-I agree to that also

Q. See if you remember this "December 23, 1918. Mr. William P. McKenzie, Editor, "The Christian Science Publishing Society. "Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,

[This is on the letter head of the

Christian Science Board of Directors.] "Dear Mr. McKenzie: "I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to transmit Do you remember of telling them of to you the following request with rethose incidents? A. I think I passed gard to the editorial work of the over some letters that I had from Mrs. Christian Science Publishing Society

"Boston, Massachusetts.

which is under your direction. "To enable the Board of Directors to fulfill its duties and responsibilities under the By-Laws of The Mother Church the board desires that you take any important and unusual acgive them an account of the original tion in the course of your official work only after you have made sure that it has the approval of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church.

> assurance of cooperation in this respect, and desire me to extend to you their kind personal regards. "Sincerely yours "CHAS. E. JARVIS,

"The directors will appreciate your

"Corresponding Secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors." [The letter of which the foregoing a copy is marked Exhibit 718. R. J. M.1 Q. Did you, as a matter of fact, fol-

Q. Did you at all times, after you received that letter, follow the instruc-

tion therein contained? A. Yes. Q. Did you tell the trustees that you were doing so? A. I told them I had not answered it. Q. Did you tell the trustees, when

the subject of the letter came up for discussion, that you intended to follow the instructions in that letter? Yes or No? A. No, I didn't.
Q. You did not. You let them

Q. Not at all. Now I will ask you if tion of these two bodies? Can you this refreshes your recollection con

er date of Jan. 8, 1919 I the recent developments in connec- No, that was not the case. h the Deed of Trust, and he aken by the trustees."

is that a truthful entry? Will you Then you deny the accuracy of ent, do you? A. I do.

Q. Isn't it a fact, sir, that the truswas, and that you gave them the assurince that you were wholly in accord as recorded in their record? A. No,

Can you remember what you did y, sir, at this time? Can you tell us e that is false? That is signed lerstand you to say that Mr. Ogden as made a false entry on those rec- I had been trying-A. The entry says I was wholly

The entry gave that after discusn, talking about the recent developits. "he was wholly in accord with ition taken by the trustees."

of true? A. No. it is not correct. It is not correct. Were you only artly in accord? Is that what you Do you remember that? A. Yes. ? A. I was not in accord with the thing at all. I was not in accord as the truth? A. Yes. with the spirit that was being mani-

ed by whom? A. By the trustees,

Q. Did you tell them on that occa- could not be avoided." hat you were not in accord with Do you remember their saying that to Now, answer that, Mr. you? A. Yes. McKenzie, with care. Did you tell them that? A. Well, I don't know up to you by the trustees that it was tion. A. I will have to say no.

What? A. I don't know what I

and you don't know whether that entry is true or not, do you, when you that it? A, Yes. Mr. Bates-He has already answered

Mr. Thompson-Walt a minute, stand with the directors?

Don't interrupt. Q. You don't know whether that is rue or not, do you? A. It doesn't sn't express my feelings.

Q. Does it express what you said at that time? A. I don't think so. Q. You don't think so. Well, it ex- them in substance, or give them fairly A. No. he letter of Sept. 30, doesn't it? A. I you were going to stand against them this meeting of the directors that you said I gave assent to that.

ed the position of the trustees. Mr. Bates-He said so.

Yes. Now, see if you remember

Jan. 15, 1919:

nd general questions relative to the to the work of the editorial depart- tion to you again.

Do you remember that? A. Dimly

Isn't 4t? A. Yes. Q. Yes

m what my position was-

ild have us believe that Mr. Ogden and there, not in writing, but in what before the trustees on Feb. 5, 1919,

t. Isn't it a fact, Mr. McKenzie, ere in full accord with them; when est truth about that, sir, up to the I saidne of Jan. 27, when you had to dein't that the truth? A. No.

Do you recall this, Mr. McKen- saidon Jan. 22, occurring at a meeten-this was after a joint meeting nouncement to these gentlemenween the trustees and the directors, I gather from some previous enries -- no. I don't know that this is

y his appearance and expressions after one. hat he was disturbed"-

to you remember indicating that you re disturbed, by your appearance

ave not asked you that. Listen to my 1918. tion. Were you disturbed? A. I Q.

Did you show it? A. Apparently. Was what you were disturbed A. \$7500. he fear that the directors might ut what you had been saying to No, not directly. stees, and that the trustees ght find out what you had been say- by the trustees? A. Yes. to the directors-was that what ed you? A. Not at all.

ently similar to that received by Deed of Trust." Now, don't you re- it is ahe business manager. He stated that member at that time saying to these Q. That was what you said, wasn't are reading from?

did not wish to discuss it, and that gentlemen that you would have to take it? A. Yes.

Q. I am now with Mr. McKenzie and told him sustain them-isn't that the truth? A. that matter by Mr. Strickler in some A. Yes.

ras wholly in accord with the position record is not right? A. I mean that told me of the that record is right.

Q. That record is right, is it, that ment made by you at a previous meet- in this matter? ling out, having reason to ling, that is, at one of these former A. I consulted him about some mathink, that you had received such a let- ones that I have called to your atten- ters, yes. er as Mr. Watts had received, took the tion, that you approved of the course Q. You consulted him about your Mr. McKenzie." up with you seriously, de- that had been taken by the trustees attitude? A. No. ed to know what your position relative to the Deed of Trust? You remember your finally telling them my question, please. A. Yes. that you would not approve of that course was leading into litigation.

it, on Jan. 22? A. Yes. Q. Up to that time you had told David B. Ogden, Recording Secretary, them that you did approve of their and you. A. Yes, sir. course, hadn't you? A. Not exactly.

Q. You answer my question. know what you had been trying to do, but you answer my question.

"The trustees had a long conversaw. is that statement true, or is it being defenders of the Deed of Trust and not aggressors in a church dissension.'

And you assent to that, do you,

Q. "They also told Mr. McKenzie Q. Did you tell them so? A. Many stand on the question in connection do? with his office as editor and that this position was.

Q. And when you had it put right

no longer possible to avoid taking a definite stand, what stand did you ler gave you no intimation in those then take? That is what I want to conferences as to what he thought you You don't know what you said, know. A. A stand with the Church, had better do? Is that what you wish

Q. Yes. Well, did you tell them

The Master-Tell the trustees? Thompson-Tell the trustees Q. Did you tell the trustees at this ss what I believe I said; it meeting, after they had remonstrated what he thought you ought to do? A. and explained and expounded to you how they were standing up for the Deed of Trust-did you then say to thought you ought to do, wasn't he? es exactly what you said about to understand, that from that day on

> remember what the exact statement was, but I wrote the next day-I don't want that, sir. The Master-He does not remember

orial department were discussed. did tell them in reference to-. A. of the application of the Deed of Trust Q. Well, now, let me put my ques- zie, that Mr. Strickler came there and latter to appreciate the situation, is only a copy of the draft which he had stant communication with advertisers, Mr. Bates-Let him tell you.

If I could tell you what I said-That is the subject that Mr. of what you said. If I wanted it I on which Mr. McKenzie was in full your explanation in this meeting, your don't know. ing in disturbed, and saying that you not? A. I am willing to say I don't Is that a truthful entry? A. It doesn't could no longer maintain the position know anything about it. that you had maintained of your ad-Qt Well, did you tell them at that herence to them, and then their ex- A. I didn't hear him say anything. me that you were not in accord with plaining what their views were as taken by them? A. I they are recorded here, and how they unless he heard it. are maintaining the Deed of Trust. Q. Wait a minute. Did you tell and their saying that you could not member if he didn't hear it, and I am avoid any longer taking a position one not sure he could if he had heard it. ng this discussion that is recorded way or the other-then I want to Q. Now, I want to call your attenthat you were not in some re- know this, whether, when the discus- tion to one or two other records here t, or in all respects, or in any re- sion had reached that point, you, in concerning your meetings with the t, in accord with their position? words or in substance-I don't care trustees. I am sorry to be so slow what the words were-did you in sub- but I have hard work to get hold of And in spite of that fact you stance give them to understand then these records. You remember going

ers that you were in full accord you said, that you were going to stand and this occurring: with it, would you? A. Well, b can by the directors, and couldn't any . "Mr. McKenzie came to the meetnly say that it does not seem to me to longer stand by them? Can't you an- ing and brought the correspondence swer that Yes or No? A. I can, but that he had had with the directors of that when conferring with the direc- said, but did you give them that idea, is that last word? you represented to them that you in substance? A. In substance, yes.

Q. You did. What did they say to ig with these gentlemen you that, when you told them that you tors of late." Recent correspondence, esented to them that you were in were going to stand by the directors Il accord with them; isn't that the and not by the trustees? A. Well,

Q. Not what you said, but what did purself and write that letter? they say when you said that to them? A. Well, I don't remember the-Q. It comes pretty near, doesn't it? . Q. You don't remember what they

said? A. There were so many things No matter. Why can't you. ng of the trustees as recorded by Mr. when you made, an important an-

The Master-Well, you are asking what was said. Mr. Thompson-I will change that,

The Master-If you are going to After the meeting convened Mr. change it I think you had better do McKenzle came down and indicated it at two o'clock. It is now a little

[Recess until 2 o'clock p. m.] [Afternoon Session]

(By Mr. Thompson) You said, ions, about anything that I think, Mr. McKenzie, that your pressened? A. I remember that meet- ent salary was \$9000. How long have you been in receipt of that salary, at You may have a general memory that offered in evidence as Exhibit 718.] Never mind about that, sir. I that rate? A. Since February of some such interview took place but

> And it was raised at that time was it? A. Yes. What were you getting before?

Q. Did you ask for a raise? Q. It was given to you voluntarily

Q. Without your asking for it? A. I didn't ask for it. at all. Well, let us see what | Q. I think you have said that yourhe record says; "regarding the situa- or, we may put it, the unfolding to you pened at all, 1919. "As an indication

tees, and would not sustain his state- letter of Sept. 30, came as a result of onciling the viewpoint of the two right nevertheless to object to any ing the interests of Christian Science. Dittemore memorandum. ment made at a recent meeting that he your own reflection unassisted by any- boards." At that point, then, you were given document offered, that it can- Complete rules for the guidance of I think not. In response to an inquiry, Mr. Mement made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection unassisted by any ment made at a recent meeting that he your own renection and the your would like to act as not be material in his case. I then the your would like to act as not be material in his case. I then the your would like to act as not be material in his case. I then the your would like to act as not be material in his case. letter from the Board of Directors, taken by the trustees relative to the Did you get my question? A. Yes; a sort of intermediary, weren't you? take it subject to his objection, re- Deed of Trust, and in the Manual of

> interviews that he had with you in Q. Then do you mean that that January here in Boston? A. Yes; he A. Yes.

that you would not sustain the state- early in January about your attitude the trouble? A. Yes, I did. That is true, isn't it?

Q. Well, now, if you will listen to Q. And get it before you answer. is Feb. 6? with them? Isn't that the honest truth, course, do you? A. Yes, that their If you don't understand it I beg of you; Q. Now, I again say to you, sir,

> No matter why. This was the when you do understand it, answer A. Feb. 5. something else.

Q. -had some interviews in Jan-

Yes, that is true. And it is also true, is it not, that tion with him, and told him of the position in favor of the directors? correspondence and of our attitude in Isn't that true? A. Yes, that is true, Now, isn't it true that he urged you as strongly as he could to take that position? Mr. McKenzie, isn't it a fact that Mr. Strickler urged you to

do that? A. No. I think not. Q. Did Mr. Strickler express at all by way of advice to you when you of the 27th was discussed thenthat unquestionably the time would consulted him about it as to what you By whom? The spirit mani- come very soon when it would be nec- had better do? I don't ask what did that they criticized were those conessary for him to definitely take his he say, but did he advise you what to tained in your letter to the directors

> Q. I don't ask you that. Did he in to you what he thought you ought to do? Yes or no. A pretty broad ques-

Q. He did not. So that Mr. Strick-Q. A stand with the directors-is to say, sir? A. I think that is correct. Q. Don't you recall that at one of

those interviews matters became so so at that time? Did you tell them heated that the door had to be closed out that you were having with him? O. Wasn't Mr. Strickler at that time

> He was denouncing the trustees. But expressing to you what he

Q. Wasn't some reference made at and for the directors? Yes or No? I attended in January to the fact that Yes. And that letter of Sept. 30 don't want any explanation of what Mr. Strickler had been at you about you did say, but I want you to answer this matter? A. I don't know. Q. Not a thing said about that? A. that directly, and straight. A. I don't Which meeting is this?

Q. The meeting where you finally aid you would stand by the directors, Jan. 25. Strickler was there, wasn't Mr. McKenzie came to the meeting what the exact statement was, he says, he, as a matter of fact, at the first Q. You don't remember what you part of that meeting? A. Yes, Mr. Strickler was there. Now, isn't it true, Mr. McKen-

said he was there, among other things, for the purpose of telling the directors I don't want your present version to that board? A. I don't know. Q. Didn't he say to the directors

question answered, which is this. After in these private interviews? A. I your witness will identify. of with the position taken by the entrance into the meeting, your com- Q. Are you willing to say he did

> Q. You don't remember, do you? The Master-He couldn't remember

> Mr. Thompson-No, he couldn't re-

Q. "And brought the correspondence that he had had with the direc-

it means, I suppose. A. Yes. Q. Do you remember you did that? I believe so. Q. Well, you say you believe so. How much of an assurance does that has been introduced into this case. I paragraph is as I have read. convey to us? A. That is not quite will offer this on the same understand-

clear to me. Q. You don't remember quite clearly whether you brought the cor- standing? what It all was.

Q. Perhaps you will be refreshed further: "And read a number of these stand it. I do not know. It does not letters to the trustees." Do you resound to me in all respects like that member of reading to the trustees letter. some of the letters that had passed between you and the directors? A. that and follow it as you read, then? Well, not clearly.

Q. You haven't any memory? Do you would. remember about the incident, I don't the printed record.

Q. I don't ask you that, pardon me. that is of no consequence here. I am that this is offered as against the talking about particulars and the de- trustees. tails. Do you remember bringing to that meeting letters that had passed Honor, Mr. Whipple makes that statebetween you and the directors and ment on nearly every letter that is reading them to the trustees? That is presented. I understand Your Honor's a definite question and I would like a definite answer. If you don't remember it, say so. A. I will have to say material. I don't want any misunder-

I can't remember. Q. You can't remember, and that happened as late as Feb. 5, if it hap-

roing that transaction. This is un- tion between the directors and trus- of the significance of the trustees' of the desire he had to assist in rec- standing, but Mr. Whipple has the Science Publishing Society in promot- one of the principal points of the A. May I ask, sir, which minutes you serving the right to rule hereafter, if The Mother Church.

Q. I am now reading from the ing on his case. working the question out and back what you had said at a previous Q. Now, do you recollect that some minutes of the trustees of the Publishide no reply. The trustees then meeting, that you couldn't any longer little assistance was given to you in ing Society under date of Feb. 5, 1919, considered merely as an objection, Board of Directors owns the church

Q. Have you that clearly in mind? all right.

Q. Well, I haven't asked you what letters that had passed between you other way in which we can get along. he said. As a matter of fact, Mr. and the directors and say to these Go on now, Mr. Thompson. you came down to that meeting Strickler came on here and had one or men, in substance, that you would like of Jan. 22 disturbed, and told them two interviews with you, didn't he, to act as an intermediary to settle Q. You did; very well.

> criticism of some statements made by Do. you recollect that fact, sir? I am confused between the two meetings. There is one on Jan. 30. This

to ask me to repeat it, but please, please it was not Feb. 6, it was Feb 5.

first time that you told them so, wasn't the question that I have put and not Q. Don't these details that I have mentioned to you bring back any pic-It is true, isn't it, that Mr. Strickler ture of that meeting at all: Your having the letters with you that you had received, and copies of those you had uary in regard to this controversy be- sent to the directors, your reading tween the trustees and directors? A. them, and saying you would like to act as an intermediary to settle the trouble, and then the criticism by the Mr. Strickler took with you a strong trustees of your statement? Can't you remember that episode? A. I think

Q. And it is true, isn't it? That record is correct, isn't it? A. I believe so.

Q. What were the statements tha the trustees criticized on that occasion that you had made? A. If the letter Q. Yes. That is, the statements

A. No; he asked me what my of the 27th, which has been read here in evidence? A. Yes.

Q. What did they say about it? A. these interviews advise you or suggest I think there was a general objection to the whole position, as that they couldn't understand what was mean by giving back the Publishing Society that quotation from Mrs. Eddy's be the same, whywritings-about giving it back into the hands of God.

Q. See if I can assist your recolction a little on that. Didn't some of these trustees on that occasion say to you, in substance, that your position as stated in that letter was enso on Jan. 22, that you were going to so as to prevent the noise from getting tirely inconsistent with your previous attitude as stated to them? Isn't that the idea that somehow or other crept into the discussion? A. I think so. expressing to you with great force you had been trying to serve two mas- are entirely different. I don't believe ters, in substance, didn't they? A. No. the letters are the same,

Q. That you had been trying while that what they said? A. No. Q. Isn't that the truth, though?

A. No. Q. Although you had assented to letter on Sept. 30 which you yourself now admit is entirely inconsistent ment, that he presumed it must have with your letter to the directors of been, Jan. 27, you say that absolutely you were not influenced at all by any desire to serve two masters? A. I was

Q. And that your fluctuation in that it? A. No.

what attitude you had been taking as Feb. 14, 1916, that this gentleman what I understood him to mean. letter, by the way, Mr. Bates, of examination of the witness. That is wrote to the directors? I asked for it | Q. You have no doubt, have you, this morning. If you haven't I have Mr. McKenzie, that this letter of which is had written about on Sept. 23, would call for it, but it is not worth at that time something about the attithis morning. If you haven't I have this morning. If you haven't I have this morning. If you haven't I have this morning. If you haven't I have the morning in the sound in the sound is a copy of it here with the witness will identify the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound is a copy of it here witness will identify the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound is a copy of it have the sound in the Mr. Bates-Is that a letter he wrote

officially? Mr. Thompson-Yes; it is an official letter to the Christian Science Board of Directors. If you haven't it, perhaps he will identify the copy. I don't think there will be any question about the identification.

Q. I want you to look at this, Mr. McKenzie, and see if you don't recognize it as a copy of a letter you wrote under date of Feb. 14, 1916, from Cam- point to which I offer it, which is his bridge, to the Christian Science Board of Directors, a copy furnished to Mr. tions. It is a letter that he is respon-Dittemore on the occasion of its being sible for on the general subjects received by the board? Lobserve you under discussion. That is all I am are looking at that part I have marked talking about. I am not offering it as with a blue pencil? A. This is the substantive testimony that any fact first draft of the letter of Feb. 15.

I don't remember of sending it. fact that a copy of it got into the not a man who is reliable in any re-Q. I don't want to know what you Do you remember that? A. What hands of one of the directors as a spect. That is the reason I am offercopy of a document received by the ing it. I don't believe it will serve any directors? A. I must have sent it. Q. What? A. I must have sent it, letters.

> but I don't-Mr. Thompson-Well, then, I will ing letter to Mr. Bates.) I don't remember that that or any similar letter

ing, Mr. Whipple. Mr. Bates-What is the same underrespondence or not, is that it? A. I Mr. Whipple-May I ask if this is the mean I don't quite clearly remember same and identical with what has been put in as a copy of a letter of Feb. 15?

Mr. Thompsen-I do not so under-Mr. Whipple-May I get a copy of

Mr. Thompson-Certainly; I wish you remember at all about it? A. I Mr. Whipple-It is on page 318 of

[A letter from Mr. McKenzie to the Board of Directors, Feb. 14, 1916, is added two more members to the origi-Mr. Whipple-I do not understand made of the business 'A Gift to The Mr. Bates-May it please Your

standing in regard to it Mr. Thompson-I thought that

I agree with him, that it has no bear-

not something that binds us, that is edifices, with the land whereon they over the conduct of the trustees"

The Master-His statement is con-Q. Did you on that occasion read sidered as an objection. I see no Mr. Thompson (reading)-

'Dear Brethren:

"Cambridge, Mass. "Feb. 14, 1916.

"I venture to address you in re-"The trustees frankly expressed their gard to a matter which seems to be at this time of primary importance," Your Honor will remember this is one day before these interviews in 1916. Mr. Whipple-Would Your Honor care to compare it with the paper that has been put in? We deem it of some importance because Mr. Dickey testified, as a means of getting in this Members, and the acceptance of new mentioned in the memorandum, or in draft of the letter of Feb. 15, that it members into The Mother Church, the support of the memorandum, was the was the one that was actually sent. This witness has testified that what

he had was a first draft. Mr. Thompson-But he has also said that it must have been sent, and we suggested to him that it came from Mr. Dittemore's files, and the only possible way to explain that would be that it was sent and officially passed around.

Mr. Whipple-Well, but this letter you have is not signed by anybody. Mr. Thompson-It is the usual carbon or copy that is handed around. Mr. Whipple-Not purporting to

carry any signature. Mr. Thompson-No, it doesn't carry any signature. He has identified it. Mr. Whipple-I don't know whether Your Honor cares to compare it? The Master-If anybody thinks it

will serve a useful purpose for me to

compare it I will ask that the letter be handed up here so that I may follow it. Mr. Whipple-Your Honor could follow it on page 318 of the printed Board of Directors is engrossing, and was torn up? I want you to answer record.

Mr. Thompson-If it turns out to

Mr. Whipple-It is not; it doesn't pegin the same. Mr. Thompson (reading)-"Dear Brethren: I venture to ad- me cite a few examples: dress you in regard to a matter which seems to be at this time of primary

importance." all corresponds to that before me. Mr. Thompson-I don't believe Q. What they said to you was that Your Honor has, either. I think they

Mr. Bates-The first paragraph is upon. with them to please them, and with different entirely, the second parathe directors to please them? Isn't graph appears to be very similar. There is no evidence that this letter was ever sent. Mr. Thompson-Pardon me; he has

> Mr. Bates-He accepted your state-The Master-What date is that?

just testified the contrary of that.

Mr. Thompson-Feb. 14, the day before Mr. Whipple-As I understand the testimony, it was to the effect that it opinion and conduct were due to a was not a signed communication, but advertising departments are in conperhaps contemplated sending. But I don't want to interfere with you

was sent by you to somebody, I don't care whom? That is true, isn't it? A. I believe it was sent by me.

The Master-Well, it may make a good deal of difference, may it not, to whom it was sent? Mr. Thompson-Yes, sir.

The Master - On the question whether it is anything we need trouble ourselves with considering? Mr. Thompson-I think it cannot make the slightest difference on the general credibility and his contradicas stated in it is true, but merely that Q. Did you send that letter? A. he has not been able on any consecutive occasion to make the same Q. Well, can you account for the statement about the same fact. He is

purpose to try to compare these two The Master-Well, if I am requested to do it, and counsel think I ought to ask you to look at it, Governor. (Hand- do it, I am going to do it. Go ahead. Mr. Thompson-Well, the first paragraph is as I have stated—the first

(Mr. Thompson continues reading of the letter, as follows:) "I feel that as a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, my work would this letter? A. Yes. I remember now be strengthened if I could have more help and counsel from the directors.

"The business known as The Christian Science Publishing Society began with the publishing of The Christian Science Journal by Mrs. Eddy in April, 1883. Ten years later at the World's Fair, a meeting of the National Christian Scientists Association, by which the Journal had been for a time copyrighted, voted to give back the ownership to Mrs. Eddy, and she thereupon appointed a Publishing Committee to manage it for her, In 1897 she nal three. The following year she Mother Church' and this gift was accepted by the First Members for the church, Jan. 15, 1898.

"Accompanying the gift, and making available, there was 'A Grant of Trusteeship' whereby to fulfill her ruling is that these are all to be con- statement, 'the present Pub. Soc. can sidered as in in both cases, so far as only act as my Trustees.' Three trustees were appointed to 'hold and man- Yes. age said property and property rights exclusively for the purpose of carrying the power to declare vacancies with- more that you remembered, had a vivid on the business, which has heretofore out anybody else? A. Yes.

"In defining the financial situation in regard to the church edifice, the Mr. Bates-Well, if his statement is Manual says: The Christian Science stand, legally, and the church memsituation could be similar in regard to the import of the Deed of Trustthat the Board of Trustees holds the property 'legally' and The Mother Church owns the business benefi-

cially.

"Therefore every righteous means should be operative to make the business a benefit to The Mother Church, gist of that Dittemore memorandum "It was the First Members who accepted Mrs. Eddy's gift, and those who accepted the trusteeship were all three also First Members and so had access to the councils of the Church. These members were later called Executive dismissing of members, and the discipline of individuals or churches, was in their care. They ceased from office with the appearing of the by-law Article I, Section 6. 'The Q. Ar business of The Mother Church shall be transacted by its Christian Science Board of Directors.' On one occasion when a vacancy was declared on the ple when he was examining you? Board of Trustees, this was done by the First Members in session, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust. The Manual, Article 25, Section 3, transfers this right to the Board of Directors.

The directors then, it might be said, have taken place of the First Members, or Executive Members, and exercise the rights which they formerly had. I feel that there is one thing missing to the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, namely, the opportunity for fellowship the meeting broke up and in the presand counsel which they formerly had, and although the business of the the concession might be not easy to make, still I am sure that it would be know. a blessing if there was a regular time appointed by the directors when the trustees could meet with them. "To show that this is desirable, let

"(a) Remembering that the business is intended to affect The Mother Church beneficially, when the expendi-The Master-One moment. I am ture of an unusual amount seems afraid I haven't got anything that at necessary, since this may affect the semi-annual payment for that period. it should be the privilege of the trustees to confer with the directors, and have their authorization for the expenditure before it is finally decided

"(b) The Manual provides for the election by the directors of several officers who are employed by the trustees. It would work very much for harmony if the trustees could arrive at an agreement with the directors in regard to the salaries to be paid these officers at the time when they are elected, since there may be a difficulty in arranging this after the official has been notified of his appointment.

"(c) In connection with The Monitor, the managers of circulating and distribution committees, subscribers, and every letter they wri supervised; but when the field is circularized by either of these departments, if the trustees were meeting week by week with the directors. these form letters pould be presented and discussed and have the approval of the Church in so far as that affect

the field before they are issued. "(d) While the Deed of Trust makes specific provision for the issue of the Quarterly and for the preparation of the Bible Lessons, it was the custom to report to Mrs. Eddy every nomination of a new member for the Lesson Committee, I think it would be well for the trustees to be able to consult way he did. with the Board of Directo : in regard to the standing in the Church of anyone they propose to nominate as a member of the Bible Lesson Committee, so as to be assured of their avail-

ability.
"(e) The business affords such varied services to the field that sometimes questions are raised involving swer. Did he say that Mr. Eustace the authority of the Church as well as agreed with him? the sphere of the business, which questions could be discussed better in conference than by correspondence of more formal nature.

in the past, they have given results for which all may be grateful. "I would therefore ask that an hour be arranged when once a week the

a conference."

"(f) When " have had conferences

Q. Now, having heard that read, Mr. McKenzie, it brings back to your mind that those were your ideas at the time, doesn't it? A. Yes. Q. Did you tell your brother trusees at that time that you had written

that that was the first draft-O. You have answered my ques stated that the directors had inherited the rights of the First Members in reference to vacancies on the Board of Trustees-declaring vacancies? A.

Yes, we always could do that. Q. You did not hear my question. Did you- A. Yes. Q. Did any of them make any objection to it? A. I do not remember out,

any objection. Do you mean to say that you told Mr. Eustace that in your judg- substance; I won't ask you for his ment the directors had inherited the exact words. A. Well, I can't give his right of the First Members to declare exact words. vacancies on his board and he did not make any objection to it? A. He as you sit there now, of what Mr Eusagreed to it in the letter of the next tace said when you told him that? A. day, which was dated the 15th. Q. What? A. That appears in

he, in the letter of the next day? A. remembered it? A. Yes.

letter of the next day.

Q. Well, have you that Dittemore memorandum in your mind now? A.

Fairly well. Q. The gist of it is this, isn't it: After general declarations of the importance of unity, that "the directors have the right of general supervision That is the gist of it, isn't it. as you bers own the aforesaid premises and understand it? A. Yes. They rebuildings, beneficially.' I believe the quired written consent for various things. Q. What? A. They asked that they

do things with written consen Q. I have not asked that, sir. If you can't answer a question, please say so; but if you'can, please do it. I don't want anything except an answer to my question, which was this: The was the assertion of the right of su-

the Publishing Society, wasn't it? Isn't that true? A. Yes. Q. Yes. And among other reasons right claimed by the directors to declare vacancies in the Board of Trustees as the First Members used to do?

pervision by the directors over the

trustees concerning the business of

Q. And you say that Mr. Eustace agreed to that at that time, do you? A. I do. Q. Is that what you told Mr. Whip-

Mr. Dane-He did not ask him that question. Q. Did you convey that idea to him? Mr. Thompson—I won't press that,

Mr. McKenzie. Q. Now, you stated that at that meeting-I want you to give your careful attention to this, because it is of consequence; put your mind right on what I am asking-do I understand you to take oath of your own personal knowledge and present memory that at that meeting of Feb. 16, 1916, before ence of everybody there, trustees and directors, that Dittemore memorandum that question yes or no. A. I don't

Q. The truth of the matter is, is it not, sir, that you told Mr. Dittemore himself at a meeting which you attended of the directors in January. hat after you got back to the trustees room, Mr. Eustace tore up that memorandum? A. I deny that statement. Q. Isn't it the truth, sir? A. No.

the question is put. Have you come here prepared to testify in favor of one side or the other? A. No. sir. The Master-He might fairly have understood that your question was completed, I think, under those circumstances.

Mr. Thompson-I did not suppose

Q. Wait a minute, at least wait until

he could, sir. My question was not completed, and I will ask you to wait intil it is, now. Q. Did you tell Mr. Dittemore at any time, in January, at the time these discussions were going on in connection with Mr. Strickler, and when you were before the Board of Directors-did you tell him when and

where that memorandum was torn up by Mr. Eustace? A. Yes. Q. Where did you tell Mr. Dittemore that tearing up occurred? A. I. said it was in the meeting with the

directors. Q. What did Mr. Dittemore say to said it was after they went home. Q. Mr. Eustace had said it to whom? A. Mr. Dittemore told me

that Mr. Eustace had said that it was after he had gone home. Q. What did you say to that? A. I

said, "That is not the way I remember Q. Did you tell him you were sure of it? A. I told him I had a clear picture in my mind of the occasion. Q. Did you say anything more to him on that subject of when that memorandum was torn up? A. No: only just I did not remember it the

O. He said that he could not remember it being torn up at that meeting, didn't he? A. That is what he

said. Q. And he said Mr. Eustace had agreed with him, as he understood it? Did you ever talk with Mr. Eustace-The Master-I did not get his an-

Q. Did he say that Mr. Eustace had agreed with him as to where that memorandum was torn up? A. With Mr. Dittemore?

Q. Yes. A. He reported what Mr Eustace had said, yes. Q. Now, did you ever state to Mr. Eustace that, as you remembered it, the memorandum was torn right up at directors may receive the trustees for the meeting? Please answer that yes or no. A. Yes; I asked Mr. Bustace

his memory of it. Q. I have not asked you that at all. Mr. Thompson-I ask that be stricken from the record.

The Witness-Pardon me. Q. What you asked him I don't care about. Did you ever, as a matter of fact, tell Mr. Eustace that your memtion. Did you tell them that you had ory was that that paper had been torn up at the meeting in the presence of both the trustees and directors? Yes. Q. What did he say? A. Just an

> indeterminate answer. Mr. Thompson-I ask that be stricken Q. What did he say? Either tell us or say you can't remember. In

Q. What? A. He just made as

indeterminate answer.

O. Have you any recollection at all. Something like that, "Not that way." Q. What? A. Something that it

was not that way. Q. Mr. Eustace agreed to that, did Q. That it was not the way you Q. How many directors were pres-

Q. That is, that the directors had ent when you say you told Mr. Dittepicture of that being torn up at the The Master-That is my under- been conducted by the said Christian Q. That was a principal point, or meeting? How many other directors

Dickey and Mr. Neal, weren't they.

O. Did either of them say anything

Q. Do you remember either of those en expressing his own view as o whether you were right or wrong had made that report? A. It was forwarded to me, a copy of it, by the to where that paper was torn up? .. No. I do not.

Isn't it a fact that both of them iled it and said they did not rememper it that way? A. I don't remember

Are you willing to say they did A. No, I won't say they did not. Have you any memory about it

Q. Did you ever mention to any er trustee besides Mr. Eustace that ou had a picture of that paper being up at that meeting? A. No, I say that.

Never did? Did you know that at one time Mr. Dittemore was, while n this committee with Mr. Neal or therwise as a director-was investienting at the Publishing Society questions of the justice of various disirges of employees by Mr. Watts? oing on? A. I believe so.

O. You did? Did you and Mr. littemore ever have any conversation I am not asking at was said, but did you ever have don't think so, Mr. Thompson. ny talks on the subject? Yes or no. Yes, we did.

Three or four of them? A. You think so. Did Mr. Ditte

more ever tell you what he had dis- discussion, overed in regard to those discharges? am not asking you what he said; but id he go into that subject and explain to you at all what he had diswered in regard to the discharges? will have to say no; I remember

othing clearly.

O. Mr. Dittemore said to you in stance, did he not, that he thought cently come out that it was. me of those discharges were un-

Q. Did you express any opinion that on the matter? I do not ask ou what opinion you expressed, but lid you express any? A. Yes.

It was the opinion, wasn't it, you agreed with him? Isn't that A. In some cases I did. Do you remember the cases in h you found yourself in agree

Q. You knew before this controersy became acute that Mr. Eustace a hitter attack on Home Rule? and Mr. Dickey were on very friendly didn't you? A. Yes. Q. And you knew that in fact Mr.

Custace's appointment on the trustees as against Mr. Tennant of London was to Mr. Dickey, didn't you? A. No. Isn't that a fact? See if I can't sh your recollection by a record. n Jan. 24, saying that Mr. Eustace ot on the board because you and Mr.

Jatten had agreed on Tennant as first nnant? Do you remember saying hat to Mr. Dittemore? A. I said that was Mr. Neal's report.

You said that was Mr. Neal's re-Q. Did you know anything about

ussed it until that time. Q. But you knew that Neal had so rted, didn't you? A. Yes. The Master-Can that be of im-

tance now, how he got it? Mr. Thompson-It is of some im-

The Master-He knew that Neal reported that Dickey had something to lo with Eustace's appointment.

Mr. Thompson-I can't state to Your Honor without going into a lot of deail which comes in Mr. Dittemore's nination why it is going to fit in, ut it does. I ask Your Honor to ac-

ne Master-I have not made any culing on it, only it seems to me to be leading us a long way from anything really important in the case.

npson-I have no doubt it ald seem so to anybody unless they new what Mr. Dittemore is going to testify, and how it is going to be conected with the case. The Master-All right.

Now, you were friendly with Mr. eal, weren't you, all through these edings? A. Yes.

Q. In fact, for years, you have been naps more friendly with him than y other director, haven't you? I have always been friendly with

You have had some talks with Neal while these controversies have been going on in regard to them, naven't you? A. I think not.

Never mentioned the subject to You have seen him constantly, haven't you? A. Occasionally.

And the subject of the relation etween the two boards never came p in conversation between you and

? Is that so? A. Practically not. What? A. Practically not. The same would be true of Mr. key, would it? A. Yes. The same is true of the other

nen as to the relations between manner in which you have stated. wo boards, have you? The Master-That is what he said, judgment.

He said the subject had not come up, as I understand it. Is it true that you have abd from all conversation with any repeatedly.

nd all of the directors on the subject of this controversy, except in the 78? A. Practically, yes. Q. Have you had any conversation

rability of adjusting this matter? if possible-You said here on one occasion you d to act as an intermediary self. I didn't know but you might some talk on the subject?

Q. What? A. No.

of the controversy, have you? A. No at the meeting.

is the answer to that. Q. Do you recollect that report that tace? out it, whether they agreed with you Mr. Dittemore made in May, 1918, or not? A. I don't remember any about improving the periodicals? Did you hear that read, a long written re- tace? ever come to your knowledge that he meeting in February, 1916.

> directors. (The witness smiles.) Oh, don't smile; just tell us yes or no, which is the first draft. He has also referred to a mistake in saying 1918 for 1919, isn't truth about it. Just answer the ques- first draft in another connection, but it? Q. It did. Did you see any signs

in that report? A. Some. Q. Some. You thought it bore the was that was finally put in.

Armarks of a contentious and vin
Mr. Dane—The difficulty is, I think, earmarks of a contentious and win-

than anything the witness said. how far he would go. I was hoping he He is not sure. would say it was full of contentiousness. Now, I have one or two more some qualifications.

notes to ask him about. Q. I want to ask you about one Did you know that investigation was other subject. Did you know that the question of the cables from London been a matter of some talk or criticism to Mr. Eustace in September-have I in your hand? A. Yes. among some of the directors? A. I

> Did you ever hear anything said Q. about that-I mean the cables in The Monitor? A. Latterly I have, but-Q. You have. A. -but not when I was a trustee. I don't remember the 1918, but January, 1918.

Q. You understood that the criticism was being made to the effect that a great deal more money was being spent on those cables than ought to have been spent, did you? Yes or no. please, if you can. A. I That was the claim. A. I don't remember when that was made.

Q. You remember that it was made at some time? A. Yes, it has re-

And you also remember, do you Q. not, the further criticism was made that the paper was being really run way or the other when he said in the interest of the British Foreign Office? Did you ever hear that? A. I don't think so.

Q. Did you ever hear anything like that said? A. No. Q. Mr. Dixon is an Englishman, isn't he? A. I think he is an Irish-

Q. Is he? He is in favor of Home with him-any of them at all? Rule, isn't he? That is, he advocates it in his paper. Did you read The Mr. Dane-I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master-Oh, I exclude that. Mr. Thompson-I think that is all.

Re-direct Examination (By Mr. Dane.) Mr. McKenzie, I want to call your attention first to the letter of Feb. 15, 1916, and ask you if Do you remember at that meeting you you can remember now what directors ed of the Board of Directors were present when that letter was A. Mr. Dittemore, Mr.

Dickey, and Mr. Neal. Q. And do you know, Mr. McKenice and Eustace as second, and zie, whether or not, at about that time; n these names were presented to copies of that letter were provided for directors Mr. Dickey opposed Mr. each one of the directors? A. I think

That is, you have no knowledge Q. about that? A. No. Mr. Thompson-He has not said

that. Mr. Whipple-He does not say any

Q. I ask you, do you know whether they were provided with copies of the letter of Feb. 15? A. I think not. Q. Mr. McKenzie; how certain are you that the copy of the letter of Feb. 1916, that was presented to Mr. Enstace in 1919 was an exact copy of the letter that was presented to the Board of Directors on Feb. 15, 1916?

A. To the best of my knowledge, it is Q. It is what? A. It is an exact

Have you the draft from which the letter was made which was presented on Feb. 15? A. Yes. Q. And have you had that in your

possession since the draft was made at that date? A. Yes. Q. May I see it a moment?

[The witness passes a paper to Mr. Dane. Q. I notice interlineations on the

second page of this letter and that time? some words have been struck out. Can you tell me who did that? A. These are done in my hand Mr. Whipple-You do not mean to

speak of that as a letter? It is a mere ter up. Mr. Dane-It is a draft.

my hand. ten after the address, and some words this that is pasted on to it the date of in the margin and some words stricken Feb. 14, and is the draft of the

Eustace. appear on the first page? A. They are with the first sentence, dated Feb. 15. all in my hand.

ter that was presented on Feb. 15, to from which I made a fair copy, 1916, to the Board of Directors and the which, as I remember, we signed. letter that was subsequently presented Q. You have abstained from all to Mr. Eustace in 1918, was an exact ment shown to Mr. Eustace? ersation with any of these gen- copy of this draft, as corrected in the

Mr. Whipple-He has answered that The Master-I thought he had an-

swered it before. Mr. Dane-I thought that there was some question being made that the of the any of them in regard to the de- two letters were the same. I wanted,

Mr. Whipple-What two letters? Mr. Dane-The one presented to the board in 1916 and the one that was last see the document which you pre- the 14th, in part on the 15th, as he presented to Mr. Eustace in 1918. Mr. Whipple-The question I made signature? was on the witness' testimony that he Mr. Whipple-I do not want to in- and take one at a time-that document he did once. You haven'tesaid anything and could not be very sure, because apparterfere, but there has been no testi- just as it stands now, just as he has you haven't heard anything said by ently nowhere is there preserved a mony of any such document being presented it. The first question is,

The Master-Presented to Mr. Eus-

Mr. Whipple-I beg your pardon?

The Master-Yes. Q. Was it helpful to you at all? Mr. Dickey had heard of, which was he took it up with Mr. Eustacepresented here was a copy of the 14 which was shown to him by Mr. I am mistaken. know which number of the drafts it matter up twice with Mr. Eustace.

The Master-That is going further were made that were presented. Mr. Whipple-He has testified two

Mr. Whipple-Yes, that is right The Master-But what he finally says is that that draft which you hold in your hand, that draft or copy, is

got the date right? Mr. Dane-In February of 1918. The Master-In February of 1918. The Witness-May I offer the explanation to the Court? Mr. Whipple-No. not February,

The Master-January. Mr. Dane-January; that is true. The Master-That letter presented

is in evidence, isn't it? Mr. Dane-Yes, I think-Mr. Whinnle-Oh. I think not. The Master-You have the copy?

Mr. Dane-The one presented to Mr. Eustace? Mr. Whipple-Yes. Mr. Dane-I think it is in evidence in this way, that the witness has tes-

tified that the one presented to Mr. Eustace was a copy of the one presented to the Board of Directors on Feb. 15, 1916. The Master-Oh, no. Have we or not the original document as pre-

sented to Mr. Eustace? Mr. Whipple-No. Your Honor; it was torn up. Mr. Dane-No.

The Master-That is not here. Everybody agrees to that. Mr. Whipple-That is right. And Monitor within a few days containing Mr. McKenzie, who has the clearest distance of time and his recollection recollection of anybody, says that it was torn up at the meeting together with the Dittemore memorandum.

The Master-Now you seek to show that this is an exact conv? Mr. Dane-That is all. The Master-Wherever and when-

ever it may have been torn up? Mr. Dane-That is all. The Master-We have no means of judging by a comparison. We have portance sufficient to justify the time

got to take what the witness says. Mr. Whipple-But, if Your Honor please, the witness has said that there was only that original; that the directors were not presented with any copy, so that there is nowhere a typewritten or multigraphed carbon copy of it; and I rose to my feet to say that I made no dispute about it except that seems to be that slender thread upon the witness himself was conscien- which the defendants are hanging tiously unable to say that it was an their case, as I understand it, that exact copy. He says according to his some sort of agreement had been best judgment, but he has had nothing

to compare it with. Mr. Dane-Evidently there were no carbons kept, and so it cannot be had acquiesced in a course of conduct proved in the usual way. Now, this is which was inconsistent with the trust. the next best way that we can prove and that therefore they can rely upon that the letters presented were as this that. I mean that doctrine of acquiesc- testimony down. letter is in form and in substance. The ence and usage was rather novel witness now identifies this as his letter and savs-

The Master-He says that that is a draft with corrections. You now ask him how far he can say that it is a copy either of the letter shown to the directors or of the one shown to Mr. Eustace. Is that it?

Mr. Dane-Yes, Your Honor. Mr. Whipple-There is no question-The Master-Does it appear when, if originally made in consultation with ever, he compared with either what the other trustees?

you hold in your hand? Mr. Dane-I think it has not appeared that he has compared them. memory, is it, at this distance of answer my question?

Mr. Dane-I think not

Mr. Dane-Well, I think I can by one question, perhaps, clear that mat-Mr. McKenzie, how did you

Mr. Dane—It is a draft. make up the letter which was pre-The Witness—A draft. These are in sented to the directors on Feb. 15, 1916, with reference to this manu-Q. And on the first page I notice script which you have handed me? the words "Boston, Mass." are writ- A. This manuscript has underneath much attention to words put into his out, and I ask you who did that? A. personal letter which I sent to the di- ter? I am of the opinion that the words rectors under date of Feb. 14. When Boston, Mass.," were written by Mr. we discussed the matter together as once more when you did prepare the trustees we made some emendations document which you have now pro-Q. As to the other changes that together on this draft, and the heading, duced? was pasted over the first sentence of that he understands which of all these Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, what do the previous draft, and this letter as it documents you are asking him about. you say as to whether or not the let-

The Master-How about the docu Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, what relation to this copy which you have here hand. A. On Feb. 14 I prepared a Mr. Whipple-I pray Your Honor's did the one which you showed to Mr. letter-Eustace bear? How did they comwhat changes-

Q. If any? I am speaking of the one you showed to Mr. Eustace in document altered on Feb. 15. 1918. A. The first sentence was changed altogether to this statement: was that document prepared? "We express our grateful appreciation Feb. 15.

The Master-When did he last see the document presented to Mr. Eustace in 1918? Q. Mr. McKenzie, when did you The document was prepared in part on

sented to Mr. Eustace in 1918 for his has tried to explain.

whatever. Mr. Dane-I think that you are in

error about that, Mr. Whipple. put o Mr. Whipple—Well, I am very con-now? The Master-Presented to Mr. Eus- fident that I am not, because I have The Master-When that was preport made by Mr. Dittemore-did it Mr. Whipple-No; presented at the me this morning, showing just when shape in which we now see it. Begin

January, 1919. Mr. Whipple-Because what he said Mr. Dane-It was the second time this morning was that the thing which It was the second time, as I recall it, The Master-I guess that is my

tion. Does it help you at all? A. Yes, now he says that a letter dated Feb. Mr. Whipple-It is possible, unless sion or not? A. Yes, in my posses-

of vindictiveness or contentiousness Thompson was the first draft. I don't Mr. Dane-The witness took the length about it this morning.

The Master-In so far as the matter exact copy or not, I think that the The Master-He has said so with evidence tending to show that it is is copiesvery slender.

Mr. Dane-I would like to ask just this one question. Q. Mr. McKenzie, did you give Mr.

The Master-When? Q. And when did you do that? A. The first time was early in September, into his mouth under present circum-Q. Of what year? A. Of 1918; and stances. the second time was about the end of

February, 1918. The Master-Does that mean that witness. he gave him two copies?

The Witness-Yes. Q. Did you give him two copies? gin again. Yes. The first was at his request; the second was with a view to sending the attested copy to the directors.

nature of Mr. Hatten? A. Yes.

Q. And asked for Mr. Eustace's signature? A. Yes. Mr. Dane-If Your Honor please, I desire to have this marked as an ex- it confused in the answer. hibit. I do not want to read it.

Mr. Thompson-I want to see it. Mr. Whipple-Let me examine it. Well, never mind, unless Your Honor thinks that there is evidence enough to show what that original letter was the witness' testimony. Your Honor has made a comment upon it which seems to be perfectly justified. that it is very slender.

it is a copy; but then, we have the to consider in reference to a statement like that. Mr. Whipple-Well, we have, if I may be permitted to suggest it, more than that, because he has evidently forgotten Feb. 14 until it was called to

The Master-The witness says that

his attention by Mr. Thompson, and now he presents a carbon of that very letter. The Master-Is the matter of im-

we are spending on it? Mr. Whipple-I suspect not; but of course we never can tell, when we are putting in evidence, what is going to develop to be of real importance, and while from our viewpoint it is not of the slightest importance, if our views of the situation are correct, yet it reached by the trustees, that in some way the trustees had betrayed their ward presented to Mr. Eustace, was a trust, some previous board of trustees copy of that paper. Am I right? when they presented it, and I sup- was a correct resume of the testimony. was called to a trustees' meeting, or posed it was to support that theory. and that is the only reason that we that as far as I have been able to Feb. 26, 1919, in which it was stated, have taken occasion to discuss it at follow it. such length because we did not want

to leave them a vestige of a point to hang their contention on. Q. Mr. McKenzie, this particular document which you have produced I presented to the directors was de- ask you if at that time, that is, at the understand was the one which you

Mr. Whipple-No: pardon me: he has stated just the contrary,-that it was a private letter.

The Master-Mere testimony from . Mr. Dane-Will you kindly let him Mr. Whipple-Not when he has answered exactly the contrary to what The Master-How much better is it? you are stating, trying to put words into his mouth. You haven't any business, as you very well know, in about that paper before it is introputting leading questions, to put words into his mouth, and that is what you are trying to do, trying to in redirect? get him to say something different

from what he has already said. The Master-We shouldn't pay very

mouth in that way, should we? Mr. Thompson-May I see the let-Q. Mr. McKenzie, will you state

tification.] The Master-Now, let us be sure

Mr. Thompson-Please hold it back oment, will you? Q. State, Mr. McKenzie, when you prepared that document which you have now produced and hold in your

The Master-Oh, no, no-that partic-To the best of my knowledge, pare? A. May I ask you if you mean ular document. When did you prepare exhibit at this stage. that just as it stands now? The 'Witness-This is the Feb. 14

Q. Never mind what it is. Q. What year? A. 1916. Mr. Whipple-Now, if Your Honor please, it seems to me that the witness

The Master-We have got to begin

is not being given a very fair chance.

Mr. Whipple-You mean when he trustees had that meeting with the tests. put on the pasters that make it as it is directors, did you object to anything

the correspondence, and had it before pared which we have prepared in the it was, and the witness testified it was with that; then you may ask him anything else you want to.

Mr. Dane-He has testified to that -Feb. 15, 1916

The Witness-Yes.

Q. Now, where has this particular document been since that time, sion.

Q. Now, did you or did you not prepare the copy that was presented 1918. Mr. Whipple-He has testified that to the Board of Directors on Feb. 15, he took it up prior to Jan. 1, or prior 1916, and the copy which was pre- asked about the Dittemore memoran- doesn't contain the Dittemore memodictive spirit, did you? A. I wouldn't that the witness has identified this as to the time he had his interviews with sented to Mr. Eustace in 1918 and in dum was as to what became of it, and randum, either. the final draft from which the letters the trustees. I examined him at 1919, from this document? A. From Mr. McKenzie testified it was dethat document, yes.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's that was all I cared for, and have Mr. Whipple—Yes, that is right; Mr. Thompson-I was wondering or three times that he believes it was, is of importance whether that is an judgment. That is a leading question. Q. And whether or not those two

Mr. Whipple-Just a moment. object to the question because it is a leading question. Furthermore, he alleged inconsistency of the witness. his desire to enter a protest against has answered all that he could answer Eustace a document which was a true intelligently and honestly before, and to The Monitor during the war had an exact copy of a document presented copy of the document which you held he ought not to be coerced into anything beyond that by your questions. The Master-Remember that you

> Mr. Dane-I am endeavoring, if Your Honor please, not to lead the

The Master-All right. Strike that randum. It was brought out in crosslast question out entirely. Now, be-

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, with refer ence to this document which you say was prepared Feb. 15, 1916, how and Q. And the second copy you had in what manner and when did you signed yourself and secured the sig- prepare the document that was presented to the Board of Directors on Feb. 16, 1916, and which was-

> The Master-Now, stop with that. Take one at a time, so we won't get Q. You have that question? A.

you mean? [The question is read by the stenographer.]

A.

draft. Q. And how and in what manner and when did you prepare the document that was presented to Mr. Eustace, both in 1918 and in 1919, with ref- Dittemore memorandum. erence to this draft? A. I had the stenographer make a copy from that said he did not. In reply to your

draft. Q. And this draft has been in your possession all the time? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple-Before you offer it should like to look at it unless His Honor feels upon the evidence as it is now there is not sufficient evidence to receive it as a real copy of a paper which has disappeared. Of course it is not a real copy because he says it was made before that paper was made: but if Your Honor felt that any foundation has been laid for taking it as representative of what that paper was, I should like first to put some ques-

do we? tions to him. The Master-You will have that privilege, certainly. I think that the witness' testimony, as far as I have been able to follow it, amounts to a particular. statement that it was presented to speak for itself, won't jt? the board Feb. 15, and what was after-

Mr. Dane-Yes, Your Honor. The Master-You will have to go considerable way back and follow his feels that I ought not to press that I

tion would be one merely as to the directors' records the letter of Feb. 15. infirmity of the memory, in view 1916, on the ground that that direcof the fact that the paper which was tors' record was not complete. I will stroyed and no copies were kept of it. time of the trustees' meeting, Feb. 26. do it just as well later, a few more records contained the Dittemore memquestions with regard to how this orandum?

thing was prepared. probably have less confusion if we fetched attempt to extricate this genlet Mr. Dane finish his redirect. Mr. Thompson-Before it is offered as to Mr. Dittemore I should like to If he knew anything about it perhaps have a word to say about it. I think I it might be important to show it.

should like to ask a question or two duced against me. The Master-What else have you

Mr. Bates-This has not to the witness. marked as an exhibit yet. Q. Mr. McKenzie, something has been asked you about the letter of Feb. 14, 1916-Mr. Whipple-Let us get this

hibit first, won't you? Mr. Dane-Pardon me. A letter from Mr. McKenzie to the Board of Directors, dated Feb. 15. of the trustees' meeting of Feb. 26. 1916, is marked Exhibit 719, for iden-

Mr. Thompson-Is it simply for

identification? Mr. Whipple-I understood that was the correctness of the directors' offered as an exhibit. Mr. Dane-Certainly; that is an ex-

Mr. Thompson-Couldn't that be identifying it? Mr. Thompson-I object to it as an

cation until after counsel have had a orandum, but the letter of Feb. 15, as that statement. chance to examine it and ask questions about it. Go on, Mr. Dane. Q. You didn't have a full opportunity to explain. Will you kindly explain how you happened to write the records. letter of Feb. 14, 1916, which has been shown you? A. Feb. 14, 1916. I mixed up; and now the protest you promised an opportunity later to make wrote that as an individual statement

to the Board of Directors.

Q.

were present when you said that? Mr. them with reference to the adjustment copy of the letter as it was presented presented to Mr. Eustace in 1918, none when did he prepare it just as we see Dittemore memorandum. Mr. McKen- it in mind for a long time in the substance in the Dittemore

memorandum? A. No. Mr. Whipple-We object to that. The Master-Was anything brought

makes that proper in redirect? Mr. Dane-I thought there was, Your minutes. Honor.

The Master-Just what? Mr. Dane-Both counsel examined him, trying to bring out his inconsis- made the answer that what he was whether it has been in your posses- tency, his inconsistent position, with protesting against was that the direcrespect to the substance of the Ditte- tors' records did not contain more. more memorandum, and the letter that is, contain the letter as well as

> Mr. Whipple-The only thing I stroyed. Having brought that out, to him what he wants to opened nothing on cross-examination, read it and then see, Mr. Dane-If Your Honor please, my recollection is that there was considerable cross-examination on the ques-

Mr. Whipple-What has the Dittemore memorandum got to do with that? Mr. Dane--by Mr. Thompson. The Master-It doesn't make it

have no right whatever to put words proper for you to start all over again about the Dittemore memorandum. Mr. Thompson-I do not object to that question myself. Mr. Dane-I didn't inquire in any respect about the Dittemore memo-

> examination. The Master-By Mr. Thompson? Mr. Dane-By Mr. Thompson. The Master-Very well; proceed. Q. Did you get the question? I will

ask the question over again. Mr. Thompson-He answered it: he said he did not. Q. You answered if. What was the objection at that time to the Dittemore memorandum, if it was not one of substance?

Mr. Whipple-That I object to, if Q. You have that question? A. Your Honor please. That is a con-Not clearly, if you please. There are clusion, and this is an attempt to bind the two documents. Which one do the trustees or the Board of Trustees by the conclusions of this gentleman. The Master-"What was the objection?" Whose objection? At the same time, from that Mr. Dane-Mr. McKenzie's, being

trustee.

The Master-His own objection? Mr. Dane-His own objection. has testified that he objected to the Mr. Thompson-Pardon me: he just

question he stated he didn't object to anything in it. Mr. Dane-He said he didn't object that was contained in it; I ask him what the objection was.

Mr. Thompson-I didn't hear him

add the word substance. Mr. Dane-Yes, he did. The Master-If he objected to noth ing in the substance of it why should into his objections as a matter of form, one.

the only way to leave the witness' testimony fair to the witness, under the intimations of inconsistency in this The Master-That will have to Mr. Dane-I think, Your Honor, it cross-examination, with reference to

will require some testimony to put his your so-called approval of that letter position fairly before the Court. The Master-Well, proceed. Mr. Dane-However, if the Court

will withdraw it. Mr. Whipple-I should think that Q. Mr. McKenzie, your attention The Master-I think it comes to the record of a trustees' meeting, of in substance, that you made a protest Mr. Whipple—I think that the ques- at that meeting on leaving out of the wanted to ask, and perhaps I can 1919, you believed that the directors'

Mr. Whipple-I pray Your Honor's The Master-I think that we will judgment. I think this is a pretty fartleman. I object to the question: The Master-Can his belief signify?

> Mr. Dane-This is the situation, if Your Honor please-Mr. Whipple-Pardon me wouldn't state the situation when you might inadvertently make suggestions

> a question. Mr. Whipple-I would answer it. but I wouldn't try to explain the situation. Mr. Dane-He was asked with regard to a protest that he is supposed

Mr. Dane-Well, the Court asked me

The Master-I remember all that; we have had that read. . Mr. Dane-That protest was to the

records.

left out. Mr. Dane-And he was under the any explanation you wish to make? held up for a moment? Are you only impression at that time that the di- Mr. Thompson-I pray Your Honor's rectors' records did contain the Ditte- judgment. That does not call for it. Mr. Dane-No, I offer it as an more memorandum, and that, being He was not asked to make it. It is under that impression, his objection perfectly straightforward testimony was to the trustees' records, that it and I really do not see why he should should state the entire proceedings, be led along and coached to try to The Master-Mark it for indentifi- namely, not only the Dittemore mem- explain away the statements as plain

Mr. Whipple—You don't mean the the method of my brother Thompson's cross-examination was such that he Mr. Dane-I mean the directors'

Mr. Whipple-You have got it all to be given an opportunity as he was have misstated. You have it before an explanation. you haven't got it accurately at all. | considers the explanation. He may Mr. Dane-I think I have stated it. answer. Now, coming to the so-called The Master-It is not easy to carry Q. Mr. McKenzie, I ask you if you

Mr. Dane-Will you let me see it? Mr. Thomoson-I will try to find it

for you, Mr. Dane; I had it here a minute ago. Mr. Whipple-Now, it isn't a letter out by the cross-examination that at all, if Your Honor please; it is

something I read from the trustees

The Master-Quite right Mr. Whipple-Which the witness did not realize about, quite, and then he which he said he approved Sept. 30, the Dittemore memorandum.

The Master-Now, Mr. Whipple-Mr. Whipple-In point of fact it

The Master-Well, let Mr. Dane read

Q. In the meeting of Feb. 26, 1919. of the trustees, it is stated "In the course of conversation Mr.

tion of the inconsistent position, or McKenzie brought up the question of an action taken by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church three years ago in recording the directors' memorandum which was under consideration and had been rejected. Kenzie stated that in one of his recent conferences with the Board of Directors they had read to him the minutes of a meeting held in 1916 in which the Board of Directors had included the contents of a memorandum which had been presented to the trustees, and which, as Mr. McKenzie stated, had been rejected by the trustees, and it had been agreed by Mr. Dickey, Mr. Dittemore, and Mr. Neal, as members of the Board of Directors present, and Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Hatten and Mr. Eustace, as members of the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society, that everything in connection with the memorandum should be in substance wiped out, and that we would all work together as Christian Scientists under the spirit of the Manual and the Deed

of Trust. Now, I desire to ask, Mr. McKenzie, if at that time you understood that the Dittemore memorandum had been made a part of the minutes of the directors? A. I thought so, because I heard it read by Mr. Dittemore on Jan. 25.

Q. Do you remember anything being said at that time about a gentlemen's agreement? A. No. I do not. Q. Your attention has been called

to a record of the trustees in which it is stated that you approved of the letter of Sept. 30, 1918. Now, I would like to inquire whether you have to anything as a matter of substance stated all that you desire to state with reference to your so-called approval of that letter of Sept. 30, 1918, and if you have not I wish you would explain. Mr. Thompson-I don't see any oc-

A. I would like to say that on or about Nov. 27 Mr. Dittemore asked me you inquire further about it-about if I had a copy of that letter, and I his objection? We do not want to go said, "No," and he said I should have

Mr. Thompson-I ask that that be

casion for that.

not.

that?

and nothing else.

Mr. Dane-It seemed to me to be struck out. The Master-One moment. Stop one moment. Q. I wanted to give you the opportunity, Mr. McKenzie, to make any explanation that you wanted, as I think you were somewhat cut off on

> of Sept. 30. The Master-Sept. 30. Now, plainly, as it seems to me, he ought not to gin his answer by telling us about something that happened on Nov. 27th. Mr. Dane-No. I think he should

> was an approval. The Master-It is your approval, or so-called approval, as counsel put it. on Sept. 30, about which you are given an opportunity to explain. Just that

A. Well. I do not remember of giv

Q. Explain your approval, if it

ing any approval. I gave general assent to it as a statement of the trustees' position. Q. How much consideration die

you give the letter before you did

Mr. Whipple-I pray Your Honor's judgment. The Master-We have been all over this Mr. Whipple-It seems to me that is a pathetic, really pathetic attempt, for

ness, to attempt to extricate him in that way, Mr. Dane. Mr. Dane-Does Your Honor rule that that is not proper on redirect examination? The Master-I think, having given

him an opportunity to explain, you

a man of the intelligence of the wit-

will have to leave it there. Q. Your attention was also called, Mr. McKenzie, to the trustees' record to have made which is on the record under date of Jan. 29, 1919, in which it is stated that "Mr. Watts came to the meeting and reported a conversation he had had this morning with Mr. McKenzie, in which Mr. McKenzie effect, as it is claimed, that he denied made the statement that hereafter he was going to be the editor, inasmuch as hitherto he had not been because The Master-Something had been Mr. Eustace had really been the editor," and so forth. As to that, is there

> Mr. Dane-If Your Honor please, cross-examination was such that he shut this witness off from saying any-

of the Board of Directors.

Q. Did you send it?

Mr. Thompson—He has said that paper in which it is stated, because

Mr. Thompson—In other words, to withdraw—I don't think that is fair.

The Master—Let us see what he The Master-Let us see what he

thing except yes or no. and he ought

member it that way at all.

care to make an explanation as to he record of that meeting? The Master-Is there any explana-

tion you desire to make regarding answer about that meeting? hat is my idea of the question that have a right to ask him.

Dane—I will adopt Your Honor's

A. I did not say that I had considred myself under the influence of Mr. e, but that Mr. Eustace had radually been taking larger responbility, and the point had come when actically he was trying to be editor, and there could only be one editor, I would have to be the editor.

Oct. 2, 1918, a part of the record which was read to us, in which tion. was said that "the trustees con-Board of Trustees from the time or 19 years following, to be of great factvalue for historical purposes," Mr. pson asked you if you have been rying to assist the trustees in making that, didn't you? out a case, and you started to explain and was not allowed to.

Thompson-Will you get his nswer and see exactly what it was you ask him to explain it? I onence what it is he is trying ord that is made I do not think it ought put offhand that way. I think u better look and see what the quesion was he finally answered.

make out a case.

Master-What was his answer? Dane-And he started to say what his purpose was in giving the rustees the information, and he was plete that answer if he desires to. promptly give it. Then Mr. Eustace therein? Mr. Thompson-That is not a fair tement of what he said.

The Master-I think that without aking time to go back to the record will let him answer that.

nat your purpose was?

The Master-Anything you desire to avor to make out a case at all. We were trying to find out what was tors to work the thing out through ne right thing and the true relationship between the two boards, and I Eustace if he would accept our letter rave them all the information I had a matter of history. Mr. Thompson-I ask that be all that.

struck out. It is not an explanation ing I had received from Mrs. Eddy at all. It does not explain any answer he made, sir. It is not a fair statent to make under the guise of an

Mr. Dane-I think it completes the

The Master-Well, in that case it hink I shall let it stand

Jan. 22, 1919, where it is recorded in it and go into it a third time. as disturbed regarding the situation ing between the directors and the trusees, and you testified somewhat as to Will you read this particular state-

Honor think that is fair? There is himself to the particular conversation. hing to explain.

The first thing I said-Mr. Dane-Wait a moment until we

The Master-Walt a minute

assented to it, he said he was.

ences may be drawn from that record, at the present time, and he said, no, The Master - And he told Mr. that they had got far past that."] on, as I recall it, that he was turbed regarding the situation.

anything more?

Mr. Dane-I think, Your Honor, that he ought to be allowed to rebut any inference that may be drawn in argument from the questions that ere asked him in cross-examination, that he was disturbed because he had out himself into an inconsistent posi-

The Master-He was disturbed out the situation—that is what he has admitted, isn't it?

Mr. Dane-That is what the record The Master-Isn't that what he him-

Mr. Dane It does not seem to us that that is full enough or fair enough to the witness.

Mr. Thompson-I don't think any- rectly? hing further ought to be allowed on

The Master-I am unable to beby permitting him to make a further statement about that.

Mr. Dane-Will Your Honor note

Q. Did you tell the trustees, at the

the Master-I am trying to recall.

hat happened Jan. 22, 1919? to go over the who Mr. Dane—That was a meeting of cussed at the meeting. hat he indicated by his appearance ness' record. He had no part in makand expressions that he was disturbed ing up this record and was not a mem- first exhibits. ng the situation.

The Master-The same meeting?

Did you at that same meeting, what? important in the case.

Mr. Dane-Tell the trustees what his position was, and where he stood on to what he did say at that meeting. .

Mr. Dane He did not let him say what he said.

Mr. Thompson-That is one of the times I did.

nd that because I was in that office what he said at that meeting, to what those letters in mind? A. Yes. he has already told Mr. Thompson, I Q. In connection with the meeting think you have the right to ask him.

Do you care to add anything to Q. er the statement made by Mr. Mc- what you have testified, Mr. McKenzie, judgment. And I should not think marked as an exhibit? Cenzie, one of the original publishing as to what you said at the meeting of Mr. Dane would want to humiliate nittee, appointed by Mrs. Eddy, a Jan. 22, 1919, with the trustees? A. Mr. McKenzie, either, before the world, Member and a member of I shall be glad of the privilege.

Q. You may do it. A. The first of the institution of the Deed of Trust, thing I took up with them was the The Master-No; regarding chang-

Mr. Dane-I did not, if Your Honor

please The Master-Do you want him to go over everything he said at that time? Mr. Dane-I think the witness ought sked him a good many questions to be allowed to state what he said, along there. I think it is of some everything he said, in view of the rec-

The Master-Go on. Let him state. (Continued.) I told the trustees that I had heard a great deal of criticism over the field in regard to their Mr. Dane-I think my recollection is stand, and I thought it was dangerous. rect as to this meeting and that he I used the figure of the prairie fire and as asked whether he was trying at said that it would start here and hat time to assist the trustees to there, and the spark would fly, and then the whole field would be in a conflagration. I said it seemed to me the only remedy was humility, and if it were for me to do I would come down; if the directors wanted a resigut off, and I would like to have him nation of my position, I would state your true views, as expressed

> spoke about the fact that it was-The Master-No; the question is

limited to what you said yourself. (Continued.) To what I said? I said that the important thing was to Will you state, Mr. McKenzie, understand the directors better. I rereminded them of two interviews that ground. had had with Mr. Rathvon, which I dd, add it now. A. There was no had reported to them, in which he had spoken of the intention of the direcdemonstration. I then asked Mr. of Feb. 15 at the present time, and he said, no, that they had got far past I then spoke to them of a teachherself on the matter of humility which, as I believed, had saved my life, which I had recited to them before, and recalled it-

Mr. Whipple-Now, if Your Honor answer he would have made if he had please, this is reciting an interview en allowed when you were cross- a part of which he gave in his direct examination. Your Honor will re-Mr Thompson He said that several member very well that he was asked imes, and I asked him further ques- several times and finally located the is and he made an admission, part of this conversation that he is now narrating. Now, they surely cannot exercise the right, because they I so appear from the record. I ask for a part of the conversation and then counsel for the other side Q. Now, coming to this meeting of asks for the rest of it, then to repeat

pearance and expressions that he quire of the witness about this meet- the examination?

Mr. Whipple (to stenographer)at meeting. Will you please tell us ment, and I think His Honor will re-

The stenographer reads a part of the last answer as follows: "I said that the important thing was to understand the directors better. I reminded them of two interviews that I had Mr. Dane-The record is that he had with Mr. Rathvon, which I had re-Mr. Thompson-He said he was. He work the thing out through demonstration. I then asked Mr. Eustace if by writing in. That is true, isn't it? Mr. Dane-Of course many infer- he would accept our letter of Feb. 15 A. Yes.

Mr. Dane-Yes; but he was not al- in the direct examination he asked this witness if Mr. Eustace did not say, in regard to that Feb. 15, that he had got then he put it in a form that was less rectors, does it? Do you see what I leading or coercive, and it was an- mean? A. No. swered, and it is this very conversation

he has testified about. on as between the directors and the said. I did not inquire of him as to each director with a copy, if he wanted

its expressions-Mr. Whipple-Well, it is the same not my letter.

The Master-Wait a minute. Where be in this: you say you did not in said at this meeting. Do I get it cor-

Mr. Dane-Yes, Your Honor, that is right.

The Master-Now, you are asking eve that we should gain anything him to repeat what he did say at that meeting. Mr. Dane-Yes, in explanation

the record which refers to him, which has been put in in cross-examination. The Master-I do not quite think I ng of Jan. 22, 1919, where you shall allow him to explain the record. or what position you were I am allowing him to recite this conversation because in cross-examina-

Mr. Dane-Your Honor has in mind, down and where it is recorded of fourse, that this is not the wit- of Feb. 15? ber of the Board of Trustees.

The Master-I certainly have. What The unanimous evidence is that it editorial matter. I can't explain it -e are finding out now is, what he was destroyed.

The Master-Now, your question is: said at that meeting, so far as it is

Mr. Dane-I won't press it, then The Master-I do not think that the matter of the controversy, and everything that was said at the meetwhat he did say to them at that time. ing is important. Everything said in and see. The Master-Mr. Thompson, as I re- connection with certain statements at call it, inquired of him pretty fully as the meeting about which he was cross- Dickey testified to, but that is the wereexamined may be important. That original—that is the copy he got from Mr. Thompson-He is merely para- would be the view I should take of it. this witness. I do not think that all he said at the meeting is now to be brought in.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, you have been shown two letters of which you are have a distinct recollection of it. the author, one of Sept. 21, 1918, and The Master-If he desires to add to one of Jan. 27, 1919. Do you have

letters is stated your correct views, from Mr. Dane-I will adopt that ques- as to the subject matter discussed in them.

Mr. Whipple-I pray Your Honor's who are reading this record. The Master-You will have to let

me see those two letters. Mr. Whipple-You are apparently time he told the truth, or which time that it is this letter as corrected. he was frank. I should almost ask in justice to the witness you do not put

him to that humiliation. The Master-Where is the Mr. Dane-Mr. Thompson put that in. Have you got it, Mr. Thompson? Mr. Thompson-What are you ask-

Mr. Dane-Letter of Jan. 27, 1919. Mr. Thompson-Some of these letters have been taken by the stenog-

raphers. Mr. Whipple-If I may suggest, one of them was written after he had been summoned before the directors

Mr. Darre-I will withdraw the queshim in reference to the letter of Sept. 21, 1918, Q. Mr. McKenzie, does that now

Mr. Thompson-I pray Your Honor's judgment, as far as I have got any-

thing to say, on that. Mr. Whipple-I really think that is you are withdrawing the other on that

The Master-No: I think he may answer that.

Mr. Dane-A man, of course, some times changes his mind. Mr. Whipple-Yes, after he has been before an ecclesiastical tribunal. Q. I ask you now, Mr. McKenzie,

whether the letter of Jan. 27, 1919, does accurately set forth your views? Mr. Whipple-January what? Mr. Dane-27, 1919. A. Yes.

Mr. Thompson-Why not ask him if the letter of Sept. 30 states the view which he now regards as untrue? The Master-You better go on. What is the letter you want?

Mr. Dane-I want to have that letter Mr. Thompson has marked as an It is marked as an exhibit exhibit. for identification. The Master-Is it marked at all?

Mr. Bates-It has been identified. identification. I do not want to have an exhibit. We shall ultimately have it go in as an exhibit without asking letter with it.

another question and having the other he trustees' minutes that Mr. McKen- Mr. Dane-If Your Honor please, I Mr. Whipple-May that be suscie came down and indicated by his am quite sure I did not in direct in- pended until after we have finished

Re-Cross-Examination (By Mr. Thompson)—I want you to look at the part of this letter which at you were at that time disturbed member it-when he got started the is under the top piece pasted on, and second time. Your Honor will remem- see if you do not identify the part that part as the first paragraph of the letter which you sent to the directors dated Feb. 14? A. Yes, Mr. Thomp-

son: I said that several times Mr. Dane-He testified to that once. Q. Wait a minute. So that this letter, you say, consists of your letter of as disturbed regarding the situation ported to them, in which he had spoken Feb. 14, as you had previously sent it ween the directors and the trustees, of the intention of the directors to to the directors with certain alterations, some made by pasting and some

Q. And the fact that Mr. Dittemore has, from the usual and regular files, Mr. Whipple-There, that is the one. the letter of Feb. 14 which you did Now, Your Honor will remember that send, and nobody else has the letter of Feb. 15, does not alter your opinion as to whether the real letter that you sent was the letter of February 14 and far past it. That was objected to, and this was actually never sent to the di-

Q. Does it impress you as at all strange that Mr. Dittemore, and I pre-Mr. Dane-Your Honor, I think, Mr. sume the other directors, should have Whipple is right in thinking I did ask in their regular files the copy which it him about something Mr. Eustace had was customary to send out, to furnish this meeting, and since that time the it, of everything that came in-they record of this meeting has been put have a copy of your letter of Feb. 14, in evidence in cross-examination, and and that nobody should have any copy of your letter of Feb. 15? A. It was

Q. Wait a minute. Doesn't it lead you differ from Mr. Whipple seems to happened was that the only letter regarding any editorial or article, even directors for the first time he was with which was really sent to the directors, though editorials have been brought you, or at least he was with the direcdirect examination ask him what he that they had, received and filed, was to the trustees for criticism by other tors? A. No; that was the day after. your letter of Feb. 14?

> ment of the facts. The letter of Feb. viewpoint." 15 has been put in. Mr. Thompson-You must not alter the facts now.

them. The Master-Just a minute. I can't

listen to two at once. Mr. Bates-The letter of Feb. 15 was put in-a copy-and it was stated at that is all right. You were not presthe time that it came from Mr. Neal's ent at the time. A. No. Mr. Thompson—Does Your Honor tion he was inquired of as to a part files, it was his copy as a director Q. But that is a correct statement that had been handed to him. We of the fact, is it not, that Mr. Ogden fairly entitled to have the rest of the have not the one of Feb. 14; the one recorded there, with regard to any conversation on that subject brought we do have is the letter of Feb. 15, attempt to dictate to you as to ediout. But I hardly think you ought which is the one which is the letter torial methods? A. Not quite. to go over the whole matter dis- in the case. My brother has probably forgotten that.

> Mr. Bates-It.was put in among the Mr. Whipple-Oh, you are mistaken.

Mr. Thompson-That is it; that the trouble. Mr. Bates-The other one is in.

Mr. Whipple-Which one is in? Mr. Bates-The one that came from Mr. Neal. I handed it to Mr. Thomp-

Mr. Thompson-I beg your pardon, sir. The Master-Do you think it is

Mr. Bates-I think it is, sir. Mr. Thompson-I beg your pardon. don't remember anything of the sort. Now, we have a confirmation of that at least so represented yourself by right, if Your Honor will take the this letter, didn't you? A. Yes, I had trouble to look at that letter that was a very warm affection for the trustees. admitting that they are inconsistent, put in of Feb. 15, 1916, marked Exhibit ing his position. You limited it to and you ask him in effect to say which 324. I understand the claim is made

> record? Mr. Thompson-Page 318-319. The claim by the witness is that the letter McKenzie? A. Well, I was certhat was sent was this letter with the tainly corrections indicated upon it made by the stenographer. Now, in the second paragraph of this letter, beginning The business known as The Christian Science Publishing Society," it reads in the printed record, "began with the publishing of The Christian Science Journal by Mrs. Eddy in April, 1883." So far so good. This reads: "Ten

vears later-Mr. Whipple-"This," which is-Mr. Thompson-The paper that Mr. tion for the moment and I will ask McKenzie now produces as corrected ses, perhaps, your intellect as well as McKenzie now produces as corrected ses, perhaps, your intellect as well as reads:. "Ten years later at the World's Fair, a meeting"—there is one correction not made. If we follow down through I think we will find some others that were not made. It cannot be that this letter as corrected here was typewritten, sent, and reproduced as Exhibit 324.

The Master-Why should we argue a worse humiliation than the other, if further with Mr. McKenzie about the matter? Mr. Thompson-I don't know. We

> have been-Mr. Whipple-Let me take it and a certain question. look at it, and suspend the question until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Thompson-I think that is easiest from the standpoint of the direc- with you, did he? tors. I know that it is easiest from the standpoint of Mr. Dittemore, so far as he represents what he believes to be the true cause of the directors, which is apparently a wide diversion from what Mr. McKenzie thinks it you? was, and I suspect it is from the standpoint of the trustees.

The Master-What is this suggestion to which you have given your approval? Mr. Thompson-Not to introduce it now, but to give Mr. Whipple an op-

portunity for inspection. The Master-I think I shall have to allow an opportunity to examine it and cross-examine about it if they made so loud a discussion in Mr. Bick-Mr. Thompson-It is marked for desire before it is finally received as to get it in as an exhibit, if there are going to be any arguments of any

kind on either side founded upon it. Mr. Whipple-Shall I go forward? The Master-Go forward with the-Whipple-Examination in re-The Master-Mr. Dape is through?

Mr. Whipple-He announced that he had finished. Cross-Examination Thompson-Now, does Your ber the difficulty he had in adjusting is written underneath the pasted-on direct your attention, Mr. McKenzie, (By Mr. Whipple.) I want to to the record of a meeting of the

Board of Trustees that was held on The Master-After which Mr. Dane examined him? Mr. Whipple-And about part which

Mr. Thompson also examined him. The Master-About which Mr. Dane Mr. Whipple-No, I think Mr Thompson examined him and then Mr. Dane re-examined him on redirect and they did not put in the full record,

and so I should like to put in the balance of the record. This was put in. "Mr. Watts came to the meeting and reported a conversation he had had this morning with Mr. McKenzie, in which Mr. McKenzie made the state-

be editor," etc. Now, here is the part that was not read:

"On hearing Mr. Watts' statement Mr. Ogden asked permission to record in the minutes an emphatic protest and denial of this allegation on Mr. McKenzie's part, for the reason that during the past year and a half, while day, and was present at that meeting Mr. McKenzie has been editor, Mr. with the directors—is that right? A. Board of Directors subsequently, at lead of counsel for the directors, that Eustace has shown him every con- It was the 17th, I think, that I saw sideration in protecting him in his Strickler. office, and scrupulously refraining from ever attempting to dictate to him Yes. you to the supposition that what really what detailed action he should take members of the editorial department. Mr. Bates-I pray Your Honor's On Mr. Rowlands coming to the meet- the 25th.

judgment; it is not a correct state- ing he also fully acquiesced in this I am not sure but that point happened after you went out. Do you remember that protest of Mr. Ogden's, Mr. Bates-No, I don't want to alter and the suggestion- A. I was not there at all.

> Q. Oh, yes. A. At least not while examination by Mr. Thompson. Then that took place. Q. You don't remember it. Well,

Q. Isn't it? A. No.

ter" what do you mean? Q. Well, I mean just what I say, tribunal, or the way-

Q. Do you remember any editorial

Mr. Thompson-I do not believe you talking about, namely, the record, uses Mr. Whipple-Well, I think that-I are right, Governor; I do not re- it. A. If by "editorial matter" is would not say that he had not, for he meant articles, yes, there was a good not only exhausts, but decorates, Mr. Bates-And then Mr. Whipple Mr. Bates-It is in as Exhibit 324. deal of objection about articles at every subject that he touches, but tried to get him to me the word Mr. Thompson-Let us look at it times.

Q. Well, I am talking about real Mr. Whipple-Yes, that is what Mr. editorial matter. A. Real editorials

> Q. Things you wrote about. tion did not come up.

prior to that date, of their finding any fault with any of my editorials. Q. The only objections to your edi-Q. I will ask you in which of those son and I told him where it came torials were after this controversy arose, were they not? A. The only

time a change was made was after that arose, yes. Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, referring to Do you object, Governor Bates? your letter of Sept. 21, 1908, again.

Q. Well. I was not talking so much about your affection as I was about your brains. That is, you were very The Master-Page what of the cordial, expressed yourself as very cordially in their favor in this letter, -there is no doubt about that, Mr.

Do you want to look at the letter Q. to see? A. Well, I was certainly not happy over the situation.

Q. Well, I was not asking about your happiness either. I was asking if you were not, as far as that expression is concerned in that letter; very cordially in their way of thinking? A. Yes.

Q. Yes. That is all right. It is a

private letter to Mr. Eustace. Q. Private or otherwise, it expresyour affection. Now, then, you continued to be right along very cordial with the trustees, and rather sustaining their position for a season-that is so, isn't it?

Mr. Dane-I pray Your Honor's judgment. This is recross-examina-Mr. Whipple-I will waive it; I will

waive it. Q. Now, who was this man Strickler? Did he have an interview with you? A. I asked his opinion about

Q. Well, you mean the controversy -that is the certain question? The Master-He had an interview

The Witness-I asked him if that letter-The Master-Did you have an interview with him? Did he have an interview with Q.

Yes, he did. Did he come to you, or did you Q. go to see him? A. I went to see him. Q. Where? A. At the Copley-Plaza. With no invitation? A. Well, Q.

we met in the hall and passed the time of day, and I said I wanted to see him. Q. Now, he is the one regarding whom it has been testified that he nell's home, the First Reader's home,

that Mrs. Bicknell intervened? Mr. Bates-There is no Mr. Bicknell. Mr. Whipple-Well, Mr. Bicknell Young.

Mr. Bates-That's better. Mr. Whipple-That's a good point, Governor, and it's the first one that Mr. Bates-I submit, Your Honor, that Mr. Whipple isn't making any

Mr. Whipple-Oh, don't "submit." Mr. Bates-He is not going into any matter that he has a right to go into on re-cross-examination.

point, either! He is simply wasting

The Master-Supposing you begin your question again. Mr. Whipple-I will try to Q. You identify him as the same Mr. Bicknell Young who had been hav-

ing that loud discussion? A. I do. Q. Did you find out that he had been having that loud discussion before you had your talk with him? A. No. I don't know. Mr. Bates-I pray Your Honor's judgment on whether this is any mat-

ter that he has a right to go into on re-cross-examination The Witness-The fact is-The Master-Hadn't you been over this with him before? Mr. Whipple-Not at all. It was all

ment that hereafter he was going to brought out in Mr. Thompson's crossexamination. Mr. Bates-It is nothing that we ever brought out.

> Mr. Strawn-Mr. Dane did it Mr. Whipple-Oh, yes; Mr. Dane brought it out. Q. Now, then, Strickler went with you to this meeting of Jan. 22, the next

Q. Oh, the 17th of January? A.

Q. And when you came before Q. Oh, the day after? A. That was

rectors with him? Mr. Bates-I object. The Master-I am not clear. Mr Whipple, that you have a right now to go into this. You have cross-exam

ined. That was followed by cross

Q. But you were before the

came Mr. Dane's redirect. Does that open this matter for further crossexamination by you? Mr. Whipple-In re-cross-examination. It was brought out entirely in the redirect. There was no reference to it in the direct or in the cross, be,

cause the facts-The Master-Wasn't Mr. Thompson the counsel who inquired about that? Mr. Whipple-I believe so. I think Mr. Thompson-Where is the letter matter that you were dictated to by I knew nothing about it until it was Mr. Eustace, offhand, does anything brought out-I never knew the way in occur to you? A. By "editorial mat- which this recantation was accom- Mr. Whipple's question without obplished after he was summoned for the jecting to that word.

The Master-Well, hasn't Mr.

wanted to put. The Master-That brings me round to the point that I intended to inquire about, and that is this. Does cross-Well, they were passed upon by the examination by Mr. Thompson after directors always first, and the ques- you have concluded, open the way for

you to cross-examine further? Q. Well, didn't the trustees look Mr. Whipple—I thought so, if it swered any question in which the at them. A. Yes. I don't remember, brought out an entirely new subject word "recant" was used, then I will matter, because Mr. Thompson was

cross-examining for the defendant. Mr. Bates-Never! Mr. Whipple-He represents Mr.

Dittemore as a defendant. The Master-That seems to be another form of our familiar difficulty.

Mr. Bates-I do Your Hopor. It is Exhibit 713, at the time you wrote that nothing that we have gone into, and letter you really were very cordial it is nothing that is relevant, to this with the trustees in their position, or case. Mr. Whipple was very insistent that we should not be allowed to go into redirect examination a step beyond what the law would allow, and I think that he should be held within the same bounds.

The Master I certainly mean to hold him with the same strictness with which you were held. Mr. Thompson-May I say one word

on it, sir? The Master-Yes.

Mr. Thompson-I cross-examined this man in two capacities-and I am led to say this by a remark which Governor Bates used: I cross-examined this witness as counsel for Mr. Dittemore, who is a defendant in this case, and the question was constantly raised as to whether it should go in as against Mr. Whipple's client or not; and it was finally settled that it would: and I also cross-examined in the case of Dittemore v. Dickey. I had to put some questions as counsel for Mr. Dittemore as a defendant in this case for the simple reason that this witness was put on the stand in the first place by these directors and the questions asked seemed to me to be injurious to the case of the directors, at least to Mr. Dittemore as a director in that case. I do not approve of it at all, and it is not the way that I should have tried that case. The Master-You don't approve?

Mr. Thompson-I do not approve of his testimony in the direct. And that led me to put Mr. Dittemore as a defendant in this case into a position where, as representing him, I had to cross-examine this witness to undo what seemed to me the harm that was done to the directors' case in the direct examination. That is a frank statement of the situation. The Master-You are getting away

from the direct point that I had in mind, and that I am interested in. I am not sure but Mr. Whipple is right about it. If Mr. Whipple has anything further to ask about this Strickler matter. I shall have to let him ask it. reserving to you the right to inquire further if you desire to do so, Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, I don't think you want to testify tomorrow if

you can help it-The Master-No. See if you can get through with this witness today. Q. I will see if I can't make this brief. Do you mean to be understood. by the answers that you have already made, especially that answer in which you say that the letter of Jan. 27 to the directors represents your true views, did not object to the Dittemore memothat you have recanted something expressed to the trustees?

learned more wisdom. Q. Well, have you recanted? I suplearned more wisdom, but do you mean to say that you have recanted from your expression of your views to the trustees? A. No: I mean what

I said to you once-Q. No; pardon me; do you mean recanted from the expression of your views? You may have been wiser at one time than another, or you may not; but do you mean to be understood, and to let the world know, that you have changed your views, and have in effect recanted? A. Changed

my views, yes. Q. And in effect recanted the expression that you had earlier made erty, and handcuffs were provided to to the trustees? Is that correct. A. which they were expected to submit The statements I earlier made to the and make no trouble about it." trustees are not those statements.

Sept. 21, 1918—is that correct? A. Yes. that handcuffs were to be provided, or Q. Yes. And you did recant after were being provided, for the trustees? this interview with Strickler at the A. I referred to the rules that were Copley-Plaza, which you said was so attached. noisy that you shut the door? Mr. Bates-I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master-If you have fixed the date, that speaks for itself, doesn't it? Mr. Whipple-Let me finish the ques- Board of Trustees regarded it as a tion, please. Q. And the interview with the of Trustees—you say now, under the

Mr. Bates-I pray. Your Honor's leave your testimony in that way? A. judgment as to whether that is a I did not say that. proper characterization. A. It did not come up at all.

right, isn't it?

stancés? Mr. Whipple-He has accepted it. Mr. Bates-He has not accepted it; he has refused to accept it. Mr. Whipple-Pardon me.

is proper to use under such circumstances, and he has used a different Mr. Whipple-Oh, I beg your pardon, he has.

Mr. Bates-I will leave record. The Master-Well, let us to the record. Mr. Whipple-That is right.

Mr. Bates-Well, but the word was used in the question. The Master-The difficulty is that I understood the witness to answer

any better, because the thing I am Thompson exhausted the subject? That is not the same question.

Mr. Whipple-No; then later

there was a further question that I canti" and he practically refused to

The Master-I think that when get the record written out you find that the witness answered question without complaining of the

Mr. Bates-If the witness withdraw my objection.

The Master-My impression is that you will so find it when you get the record written out. I may be wrong Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, that open ation, mental or intellectual, which I have characterized as a recantation and I understood you to assent to it. took place after you were before this ecclesiastical tribunal, the Board of Directors, didn't it? A. No.

Q. Didn't it? A. No. Well, the expression of it in your letter to them of Jan. 27 took place after you had been cited before the ecclesiastical tribunal, didn't it? On the 22nd I stated my case-

Pardon me. Didn't it? Didn't Didn't your expression of it in your letter of Jan. 27, which you told Mr. Dane expressed your true views come after your citation before the Phinal? Didn't it? Mr. Dane-Just a moment. There

cited before a tribunal. Mr. Whipple-Oh, well, "afted"came before it. The Master-I think that the witness must understand what is meant.

is no testimony that this man had been

Q. It was after your appearance-A. It was not said-

Now, answer whether it was before or

Q. Oh, I know, Mr. Dane told you that, but it was after your appearance before the ecclesiastical tribunal that you went through this process of mind which I suggested as recantation of your former views, wasn't it? A. There was no ecclesiastical tribunal. I simply-Q. What is the ecclesiastical tri-

bunal in the Christian Science Church that metes out discipline to its members? A. Well, I simply had a friendly meeting-Q. No. Pardon me. What is the tribunal that metes out discipline to

its members? Isn't it the Board of

Directors? A. The Board of Direc-

Q. And wasn't it the ecclesiastical tribunal before whom you were and to whom you addressed your letter of recantation? . Wasn't it? Mr. Bates-I pray Your Honor's

The Master-To whom you ad-

whom you addressed that letter? A. It

dressed your letter of January 27th. Mr. Whipple-Yes, of Jan. 27. It was, wasn't it? A. That letter was in response to a request-Q. Pardon me. Wasn't that the tribunal before whom you went, and to

judgment.

was the Board of Directors. Q. And isn't that an ecclesiastical tribunal charged with powers of discipline? What? A. I think it is. The Master-I think that he has an swered that once by saying that it

was Mr Whinnle

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, you said in your testimony to Mr. Dane that you randum when it was presented in February. A. In substance Q. In substance. Will you let me

read a sentence from your leter of

Sept. 21, 1918, describing that interpose that those burned at the stake view, and if, in view of that, you want to leave that answer on the record?-"Well, when we were invited to this conference I went over with high hopes that we should be able to sit down in fellowship and discuss our true relationship and mutual duties. just that? Do you mean that you have It was, therefore, somewhat of a surprise when I found that a document had been torn up by one of the three directors, in which an endeavor was made to decide for us what our relationship to the Board of Directors should be. For a moment it seemed almost as if the view was being taken that the trustees were dangerous men whom it was not safe to have at lib-

What paper did you refer to when in Q. As represented in the letter of this letter you made that suggestion

Q. The Dittemore memorandum?

A. And the rules, yes Q. The rules in the Dittemore memorandum. And still you say, although you wrote on Sept. 21 last that the furnishing of handcuffs for the Board which Strickler was present-that is you at the time made no objection to it, in substance. Do you want to

Q. You did not say what? A. The substance of the memorandum is Mr. Bates-Just a moment, Mr. Mc- based on the Manual and the Deed of Kenzie. I ask whether that is a Trust, and I agree with that. proper characterization, to use the

word "recant" under such circum- come in? A. There are seven or eight rules. Q. What? A. There are seven or eight rules. Q. Oh, the rules that accompanied

Q. Well, where did the handcuffs

the memorandum, those were the Mr. Bates-It is not a word that it handcuffs, were they? A. That was an indication of them. Q. But they were-The Master-Let him answer.

Mr. Whipple-He said that that was The Master-Had you got through with your answer?

Q. They were a part of the Dittemore memorandum, were they not, those rules? Were they not? A. Q. What do you mean by a corol lary? They were rules to guide

action of the trustees, were they not? Weren't they? A. Yes. Mr. Bates—The witness answered Q. And a part of the Dittemore it by saying that he changed his mind. memorandum? A. Not of the—well—

Q. They accompanied the Dittemore

The Witness-Yes.

As the rules that were therefer to guide the trustees? A. Yes. anybody else. And handcuff them? That was e induced to make that answer we had already. that you didn't object to the Dittemore

Ir. Dane-Just a moment. I object time besides you?

fr. Whipple-All right, if you oblect to that. I will withdraw it r. Dane I do object, and I object the reason that the witness has objected to it? apprined the reason why the trustees cted to that Dittemore memoran- Thompson.

Mr. Whipple-You need not ex- Thompso

question now in redirect exami-

Redirect Examination McKenzie, if it is a fact that the tace gave similar reasons. ees objected to the Dittemore se of the method that was adopted drawing up the memorandum and

ng the trustees to sign it? A. Yes. Mr. Whipple-I object to that quesbecause it is not merely a leadig but a coaching question, and he nnot state what was in the minds of trustees, with all this difficulty at he has in stating what was in his

The Master-I think that you could rame your question very much better

ir. Dane--I will withdraw it, if the Court thinks that it should be withawn, and I will ask it in this form; Q. Won't you state exactly what reason that you had in your mind s at that meeting for not signing e Dittemore memorandum?

Mr. Whipple-That I object to, if ir Honor please. Master-The reasons in

d? In his mind only? Ur Dane_Ves Vour Honor in his stion in view of the cross-examinaand the re-cross-examination and laims of inconsistency that have

The Master-That is all a matter of raument. That question I shall certave to exclude

Mr. Thompson-I wish that some av could be found to have that quesn go in. I do not know whether s possible to frame it at this late In such a way as to save the y for the directors, but, if it is possi-I should like to have it done.

Mr. Whipple-There is no possibility ing the day!

Mr. Dane-I have asked the witness ther or not the objection that was ade to the Dittemore memorandum that time was as to the substance the memorandum or as to the od adopted by the directors at t time, and I submit that that is leading question, and that I am tled to an answer to it.

Mr. Whipple-It is an entirely imper question. If you wanted to a proper question you would ask he conversation at the time, and never thought of asking for,

The Master-It does not seem to me hat that is the way that you put the stion before I think that you ave put it differently now, and im-

Mr. Dane-You may answer. dr. Whipple-No: I beg your par-Should he not ask for the con-

-not what happened at the peace. Do you? ne? Then we shall have something tradict if it is not stated as we aderstand the truth to be. The Master -- Can't you accept Mr

ipple's suggestion of interrogation, nd relieve us from the difficulty of ing it, and possibly of the daner of admitting a question that ought of to be admitted? O Mr. McKenzie can you, then,

ate the substance of what was said. objection to signing the Dittemore

Mr. Whipple-And who said it. A. I can say what I said to Mr.

Ir. Thompson-In the meeting? Witness-Yes.

Mr. Thompson-At the time it was resented in the meeting? The Witness—No, later.

Mr. Thompson-Oh, that is not what

Mr. Dane-I think that that is com-

Mr. Whipple—No.
The Master—I am going to confine east. It is this meeting that we are lking about. Now, if he can state hat was said at that meeting to which eting as to signing the Dittemore

igning it? A. Yes. rther, what was said as to the ob-Mr. Dane-Yes.

eady signed the Deed of Trust given ced it, and should not have it; and was not additional, we did not d it; and that I preferred to keep If free to obey the Manual and

That was my objection.

ne Deed of Trust for the future.

Is that substantially all that 000,000 with the American expeditionsaid upon the subject?

hristian Scientists.

a objection to signing the Ditte- money from other sources.

orandum, didn't they? A. That is more memorandum beyond what you SOVIET STORY OF have already related? Mr. Thompson-By himself or by

A. Just that, that I objected to you thought about it before you signing anything in addition to what

> say anything on that subject at that Mr. Whipple-You mean of the trustees

Mr. Thompson-Yes, the trustees or directors. Are you the only man that

The Master-Wait a moment, Mr Witness - Pardon

The Master-Can you add anything fr Dane And I desire to ask that further on your side to objections to conflicting accounts of what is hap- since the war began, and they were nationalize personal property. That big table in the middle of the street signing at that time, by yourself or anyone else? Now, please-

The Witness-The other two trus-(By Mr. Dane.) I will ask you, tees likewise declined, and Mr. Eus- let every one speak for himself.

Mr. Thompson-No; that is not it random at that time simply be- Can you think of any reason that they of the revolution in eastern Siberia, did give, as a matter of fact, not I must remind you at the outset that you think of any specific reason that they did give?

Deed of Trust. Mr. Thompson-Did any of the di-

you were making to signing it? The Witness-No

tions? The Master-Please remember, Mr. Thompson, that I am trying to get a complete answer to Mr. Dane's ques-

about those objections by anybody. d. I think that that is a proper the afternoon, and took up point after

> point. The Master-Confine yourself to the objections to signing the memorandum. That is the only thing we want now, what was said by you or by anybody else.

The Witness-Well, I only remem-

ber my own statement as I have given it, and Mr. Eustace's statement being similar. The Master-Now we seem to have

completed the answer. Do you want, to go on any further tonight? Mr. Thompson-Do you remember what any director said in answer to those objections that you made at that meeting right there in your presence? The Witness-No, I don't remember.

Mr. Thompson-You don't remember? That is all. Mr. Whipple-I understand that this witness' evidence is closed, and that the only thing outstanding is with ref-

erence to the introduction or admis- unspeakable conditions for months sion in evidence of a letter or a-The Master-Those letters which you have.

Mr. Whipple-Or draft that is marked for identification.

Mr. Whipple-Well, I was hoping to prevent that. That was why I asked if my two children a year later I saw we had not finished this witness.

Mr. Whipple-Well, since you ask Feeling of Discontent me, Your Honor, I think you could, by declaring that the witness' evidence has been finished.

tous just now? Mr. Whipple-Because I am afraid

of what you will do with the witness during the night. good care of him.

sorry for him! day, July 29, 1919.]

Y. M. C. A. REPORTS

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-The na- enforcement of conscription.

The Master-Now, confine yourself the total funds contributed by the up great quantities of biscuits and all the industries.

and athletics

allied armies and war prisoners. ole of what was said on that and canteens, and because of depre- people as far as lay in his power, but cooperatives, and the soviets and the tionist. ciation of French and English curhe Witness-Then followed our rency values the conversion of the that a more radical change ought to fect harmony. ne Master -No. I want what was Three war work campaigns for funds obtained \$123,254,052 from the public. Profiteering Checked

EASTERN SIBERIA

Revolutions of 1917 Described

of her experience in Siberia. So many pening in Russia are being published very happy. that the only way to hope to arrive at

In writing for you on the subject whether it was similar or not, but can most of the persons who have brought back reports from there, have spoken to you about the country from the selves. They didn't know who the peo-Mr. Whipple-I think that that was viewpoint of an onlooker. They came ple were to make the constitution; they a fair answer, that they gave similar and saw how matters stood in Russia, were to be educated people, such as reasons I mean so far as we are liked it or didn't like it, as the case may be, and told you about it from the to make or to devise tricks in writing. outside. I come to you as one who which the people wouldn't be able to not want to sign anything in addition has lived it and was part of it. In see until it was too late. When they available should be used in the eduto what we had already signed in the fact, it was my husband who was elected somebody from their own President of the Far East Republic unions they knew him and could tell and I don't want to tell you of him what they wanted, but when they rectors speak of the objections that theories but only of that which I had people write down things for

have lived through myself. We came to Vladivostok from Chi-Mr. Thompson-Answer those objec- cago in the early days of September, they had but little political experience 1917. political refugee from Russia, having tion, they were not allowed to have a young boys and girls who were graduescaped from a Kiev prison in 1901, constituent assembly, and the latter ates of the local gymnasiums. They He had lived through the usual strug- was being continually put off, and had never been out of Siberta and I tion as it now stands. I want him to gles of an immigrant in America, later now that they were beginning to un-don't think they had ever heard of get all through stating what was said studied law, and for the past few derstand that they could govern themyears was head of the Workers Insti- selves through their unions they were came to America and heard all the The Witness-We talked about it all tute in Chicago. We lived peaceably told to give up the unions and form enthusiasm about modern education, in Oakdale, the usual American sub- parliaments and assemblies. urb which you know so well, my hus- Bolsheviki Take Reins band, my two children and myself, never dreaming that we would break up for this new experience.

out in March, 1917, my husband felt Trotzky had taken hold of the gov-that he had to return. The cause for arronant. We weren't supprised. It which he had sacrificed his youth called him. We wound up our affairs seemed to everybody that we had been and I took my two children and went expecting this all the time. All the with him. Before going on to tell various departments in the Far East you of what we found in Russia. I became Bolshevist too. The bourgeoisie would like to tell you of the work my husband did in Yokohama. When we fled because they knew they couldn't got there we found terrible conditions do business, because all business was among the Russian emigrants who to go to the Nation; so there were no were waiting for transportation. They obstacles at all-not a life lost-in were huddled together, in a dark cellar, six in a bed, children without parents, and wives waiting for husbands to join them, in fact all the tragedies that the war had caused divided under the Czar, the soviet seemed to be there, and human beings were living in the most wretched and committee and wrote letters to the the republic of the Far East. It com-Russian papers in America, to wake up the Russian colony here to the need of a well-kept emigrant shelter fruit or not. When I came back with the result. There was a neat and -I do not know how clean emigrant shelter house with of everything that they want to ask cots and I had the great pleasure

m to the meeting for the present, at Special to The Christian Science Monitor war, without the secret treaties being All the workers joined the soviets. published, and there was a very strict We

which had been sent on at enormous Mr. Thompson-Did anybody else Events Following Two Russian transportation. Once he found a lot only money that was taken was 3000 by Wife of Former President rubles a pound. They had cost origi- equivalent to about \$400. of the Far East Republic would pay back to the speculators, Revolution Social and then he sold them for a ruble a the case, we reprint here from Soviet the biscuits were called by my hus-Russia the account furnished to that band's name, Krasnoshchekof's bis-

During these weeks they were prea very half-hearted way. It was something they had been ordered to do from Central Russia, but they didn't like it. They felt the revolution was too young to be written down on paper and fixed forever just when they were beginning to understand things a little themlawyers and professors who knew how them whom they had never known, they had no confidence in them. When My husband was a former in the very first days of the revolu-

So there was quite a feeling of discontent, when suddenly one morning However, when the revolution broke we got a telegram that Lenine and ernment. We weren't surprised. It the change of government in the Far East.

Instead of the many provinces and

districts into which Siberia had been

government divided Siberia into two parts, the Republic of the Far East, elected by the teachers' union and and the Republic of Central Siberia. and months. My husband organized a My husband was elected president of prised Vladivostok, Nikolsk, Khabarovsk, up to Kamchatka. The soviets The Master-Well, they may dig up in Yokohama. We left in 10 days, not nationalize the industries and to make had to do two things. They had to a government for the people that would give them the things they needed, schools, etc. When the bourgeois ran away they left their mines overthrown by the intervention. The I can order them at their peril to think clean sheltered rooms and individual and property, and they went to Japan Allies to come to their assistance. The ference in Khabarovsk where the delesoviets of the Far East called a congates from all the soviets met. After spirit of the revolution to kill, so that When we arrived in Vladivostok, in soviets federated with Moscow. I revolutionary tribunal made use of September, we found a great feeling remember my husband explaining the its prerogative to sentence a murderer Mr. Bates—Why are you so solici- of discontent among the people, espe- soviet system of the nationalization of to death, my husband refused to sign cially against Kerensky. The soldiers industry, picturing it as a wheel, with and sailors were against him because spokes radiating from a hub. The ple that the revolution was to bring in of the restoration of the death pen- tries, whichever you prefer, and the spokes were the unions or the indus-Mr. Bates-Don't fear, we will take alty. They always spoke of him as hub was the committee of unions, or ood care of him.

Death-Penalty Kerensky. I rememthe local soviet. This local soviet sent its delegates to the central or they were preparing for elections to the constituent Assembly—and hearing cries of "Down with him! Down with Death-Penalty Kerensky!" The peasants were against him because met oftener. This is why we are called met oftener. This is why we are called met oftener. This is why we are called the constituent as the const that he has for his protection, I am they were preparing for elections to state soviet. The central or state they were promised the land; they the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Strike of Teachers ON WAR FINANCE were being continually put off, when the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. The separate unions can have no control over their industry wait for the Constituent Assembly, without the authority of the central which also was continually put off. body and the central body can have no Of \$125,262,859 Received in In many places they went away from authority without the local soviet,

The Master—Now, confine yourself the total lunds contributed by the up great quantities of biscuits and the industries.

We were not sure about the mer-soviet. We organized a soviet theater that. State what was said, and who ligious purposes here and overseas, the witness—I said that I had al-soviets and overseas, the was examined to be sold in Siberia for the household in Siberia for the h while approximately 80 per cent was for the military service, but because we didn't know what the sailors would of music and in two months we had Tzecho-Slovaks should get their boats devoted to the purchase, transporta- his eyes were very poor he didn't have do. Siberia is dependent on its mer- 500 students. We were short of planos quickly, but the Soviet declared that andum was an addition to the Manion and distribution of canteen supid and the Deed of Trust, we did not plies and to entertainments, education

and the Deed of Trust, we did not plies and to entertainments, education

and the Deed of Trust, we did not plies and to entertainments, education

to serve. He wanted to go back to chant fleet, because it has but few so we opened the houses that had been the Tzecho-Slovaks must be well deserted by the former officers who treated, because they were guests. vostok needed a secretary and they came and the river had thawed, the had run away and moved the pianos to Then we heard there was trouble with offered him the position. While he sailors themselves brought out the the conservatory. Besides free athletic supplies, the was there, there was a vacancy in whole fleet, freshly painted and clean, association distributed overseas \$36. the aldermanic chamber in Nikolsk, with the red flags flying at the masts. 832,449 worth of merchandise, about In the old days the Czar used to make We were all very happy. The land university. One needs domestic help 5 per cent being given to the soldiers appointments for the provinces and was nationalized too, but the products in Russia, because there is no water to leave these things. Q. Is that substantially all that free, not including overseas Christmas towns of Siberia, but during the revo- of the small peasant were not nationalas said in objection to signing? A. gifts and entertainment worth \$651.- lution the local administrations took ized. He went to the fairs himself it is difficult to get along without help. The Master—That is not the ques- in the home camps, more than \$43,- always rather short of men. My hus- or vegetables, or whatever he proband went to Nikolsk and was elected duced. But in the case of the bigger friendly and understood the soviet ary force, and \$14,409,175 with the Mayor. As Mayor, he did his best to industries, which had been nationalstop the speculation and he reformed ized, the soviet distributed the prodhe Master-Or is there something The association lost \$1,478,084 in the red light district and did his best ucts to the consumers' cooperatives. at you wish to add? We want to the operation of army post exchanges to keep things in the hands of the Everybody bought from the consumers'

Central Russia opened. He would money printed, an equivalent sum of for laying out gardens and playfind great quantities of foodstuffs gold was placed in the bank. When the grounds, and building a street-car bourgeoisie fled, they emptied the system. prices. He would pay the owners the banks and took the gold with them. But War on Two Fronts price they had paid for the stuff and when the soviets were overthrown would then send it on to Central Rus- they left the money intact in the banks sia for just the increased cost of so that the people did not suffer. The of biscuits which the speculators were rubles for each commissar to carry keeping to sell to the rich for three with him for emergencies. That is

The design of the money we printed pound to the people. These biscuits was rather attractive. It had a globe With a view to giving both sides of came to them at Christmas time, and in the center and on either side were from Viadivostok to go to the Chinese the figures of a man with a hammer front. It carried its own red flag; paper by Mrs. Gertrude M. Tobinson cuits. It was the first time the poor and a man with a plow, and also people could afford to have biscuits a sailor and a soldier. We did not meant houses and furniture and money with all the soldiers around him. He anything approaching the truth is to paring for the Constituent Assembly in tionalize the big shops of the Chinese and Japanese in Vladivostok. We only nationalized the holdings of Russian

The revolution was social as well as economic. We began immediately to educate and to give to the people what only the upper classes could afford before. We organized the schools and the decree came from Central Russia that higher schools should be closed for one year, so that all the money we had and all the teachers cation of the people. There was a marched all day. I shall never forget it great need of elementary schools, and it was sad to observe how few of the people had a chance to learn even to read and write under the old régime. union was formed and joined the called them comrades, and was their soviet. It was composed mostly of comrade all the time. He was their Montessori or Ferrer, but when I I discovered that the teachers in Siberia were using these modern meth-

Democracy in Schools

Each morning the school children elected their own chairman for the day, and they would vote on what to to practice singing with the children was pointed out as a Bolshevik. Apdo first, to read or write or play. There in the park, so that they would be pre- parently the object was to teach the was no discipline from above-from pared for the 1st of May celebration, people what terror really is. After the teachers. If a child got into trouble, the children elected a pupils' tribunal and the child was punished Day. There were 800 or 900 of them. Prohibition Under Soviets by that tribunal. But that very sel- marching and singing the "Internationdom happened, for the children were ale" and waving the red flag. There In Vladivostok there was a banquet ashamed to be punished by their own comrades and they tried their very best to be good. The teacher was just like a comrade herself and never used her authority. After school she would go to their homes and learn about the children's lives.

The Commissar of Education was sent to the soviet to represent them. He was a great idealist and a gentle and noble soul. All he wanted was to bring about a better system of education for the people. When the soviets were overthrown he was shot. I

have his picture still in my possession. Sixteen men and one woman, a Korean, a very splendid revolutionist, were shot the day the soviets were well constructed that there was never the order. He explained to the peohe said, was sick and abnormal. Life in Siberia was very hard and there were many abnormal people-and this man confessed to having killed 19 people and threatened to kill more. They were afraid to keep him, he was so violent, and that is why the tribunal sentenced him to death. This was

the only such case in all Siberia. And so we continued building in the teachers who had been teachers in the higher schools, refused to join the soviets or teach in the soviet schools. Two Years, \$97,817,085 and Then Kerensky sent troops The central soviet finds what goods The central soviet finds what goods and the first troops the first troops the first troops the first troops the finds what goods and the first troops the finds what goods the finds what goods and the first troops the finds what goods are the first troops the finds what goods and the first troops the finds what goods are the first troops the finds what goods and the first troops the finds what goods are the first troops the fi Was Expended in War Work against them, just as the Czar had done. They were also promised peace, and instead they had to continue the Workers Joined Soviets

The Central soviet finds what goods are needed, and does all the financing. Write. We had to work so that they could be educated. Now when they are educated they don't want to teach our children. Our hands are hard be-We have great gold mines in the Far cause we worked with them. If they tional war work finance committee of didn't suffer from want of bread in East, and at first the gold miners won't teach our children they will ou refer on that subject, let him do it. the Young Men's Christian Associa- Siberia, because Siberia was always thought they would not like to have have to work in factories to make Mr. McKenzie, can you state tion reports that of the \$125,282,859 well off, and we could get grain from their gold nationalized, but it was explained to them how necessary it was said, "We don't want such people to received by it between April 26, 1917. ulators. They would buy grain for that there be exchange of commodities, teach our children. What will they porandum, or the objections to and March 31, 1919, \$97,817,005 was very little in China or in Siberia, and and that they needed the unions to teach them but, false things? We'd expended, leaving a balance estimated send it through the parcel post to help them run the mines, and they rather have them illiterate." However, Master—Before you go any to be sufficient to carry on the work what was said as to the obhere and in other countries until Dec.

Master—Before you go any to be sufficient to carry on the work price. I think you call them profiteers them that way. So in a few days they teachers were ashamed and went back here. We called them speculators. 21. Slightly more than 2 per cent of Sometimes the speculators would buy joined the soviets immediately, as did a troupe of Russian actors came and they offered their services to the The unions organized their own evening classes. It was like a workers'

in the houses and no conveniences and idea better than the Koreans, but the Korean woman who was shot by the reactionaries when the seviets were overthrown, was a very good revolu-Then they had plans for all the time he felt, as everybody felt, cooperatives worked together in per- homes for the cripples and orphans. There were so many cripples owing ant to go on and work together overseas figures at market rates re- take place, which would do away with The Cooperative Bank was the bank to the war and so many unhappy chil- myself. When they heard at Vladi- have broken out in Honduras. The sulted in a book loss of \$2,432,089 the need of watching and controlling, of the soviets. When General Semio- dren, and they sat on the church vostok that there was trouble in revolution is said to have been pronov and the Czecho-Slovaks cut off steps and begged. We took them to Irkutsk they came one morning to- claimed in the Department of Pariso. The Master No. I want what was Three war work campaigns for funds obtained \$123,254,052 from the public. Profiteering Checked

Obtained \$123,254,052 from the public. On munications from Central Russia a small village. With four teachers, gether with the Japanese and English Communications from Central Russia a small village. Why husband supervised the post of the pos

All this time we were fighting on two fronts. General Semionov's troops were attacking us near Irkutsk, and Horvath on the Chinese border. Until intervention came it was very easy to hold these fronts. We knew there were some white guards but they were far away and the men could easily hold the line for us and keen the country free for constructive work. I remember once there came a regiment when it arrived in Khabarovsk, my husband presented it with a red flag of the State soviet. He stood on a tance of the fight-that it was not a fight for owners and capitalists, but for the social revolution, that it was for them-the people-for their own government. They all wept and said, "We will die or come back victorious. They came back four weeks later, with the same red flag, full of bullet holes and on a new staff, a fresh sapling. The first staff had been shot away. They marched through the streets; speeches were made, the best restau-Everybody The regiments of the red guards had

very good discipline. They marched in perfect order and were very effective. The Bolshevist general wore the In the very first days the teachers' same uniform as the soldiers. He general only in action and they willingly took their orders from him.

May Day Celebration

persons. In April, when it was warm my husband would be taken. and the sun was shining, the teachers him at the front, and I don't know staying indoors, so they took them out heard a rumor that he had been exewere the first in the parade on May system was brought in again. was no other flag but the red flag un- given where there were Russian reac-Republic. The Commissar of Education whom got drunk and sang the Rusmade the children a special speech. He told them they were the hope of sian national anthem, "God save the the world and that if the revolution Tzar." Under the soviets we had indied they should remember what they troduced absolute prohibition. Somehad lived through and carry on the times individuals might try to bring in work. The whole idea of the soviets spirits from China, but the Soviet offiwas to center everything around the cers searched the boats and poured children. The motto was, "The chil- the liquor into the sea if they found

dren the hope of the world." The graduation certificates were being used to make vodka again. simple sheets of paper with the words by the Commissar of Education.

Coming of Intervention

However, just when the soviets of he Far East were ready to bring their ideas of the new order into beingintervention came and they were deattacking us. One night two Japanese sailors were killed in Vladivostok. The Soviet begged the Japanese for murderers. For we had a most wonderful detective service. They were so proud of doing good work because they wanted to show the world that they could keep order in their own government. Once a Chinese boat had been robbed on the Amur and the Chinese sent in a big bill-more than it was worth-for merchandise, pearls and a rich cargo, and the soviets paid every cent. In a week the detective service had found the thieves and the goods. There were 16 robbers and all were found, although the robbers had gone far into the wilderness. That is why, when the two Japanese were killed, the Soviet begged the Japanese Consul for time to find the murderers, but he said that the Japanese were not safe in Vladivostok and two warships were sent in. Then the Tzecho-Slovaks came. They arrived in Vladivostok with the intention of going to France to fight Germany. The Vladivostok people welcomed them, gave them their best buildings, and made them their guests. They were glad to entertain them while they were waiting for ships to go to France, My husband protested because he thought the soviets ought to see that the the Tzecho-Slovaks in Irkutsk. The Tzecho-Slovaks were leaving Russia pany to make the closing hours of the with Russian arms and ammunftion. and the Irkutsk Soviet had asked them

Peace Conference

Soviet sent delegates for a peace conference. While this conference was in session a shot was heard. It was fired hy somebody on purpose to make trouble. Firing began on both sides and many were wounded. The woundnursed them. I helped to nurse them had a Soviet of their own and the mhere did not Tzecho-Slovak Soviet me join with the others. One of the Commissars in the Soviet of Vladivostok when he was about to be arrested committed suicide. The satiors and the longshoremen put up a terrible fight, but they did not have arms snough. About 40 longshoremen were burned alive in the Soviet building while they were defending it. Soviet maintained a front for several My husband was Political weeks. Commissar at the front and they also had a Military Commissar. Nikolsk was taken and the Soviet decided to retire to Khabarovsk and they came up with their arms and ammunitions, with automobiles and an aeroplane. They fought the Treche-Slovaks, the Japanese, and the English for four weeks. Then the Americans began to take part and every one wondered where the Americans had come from. Nobody knew they had been sent on. We were very much surprised.

Money Left in Banks

While the fighting was going on the soviets called a conference to decide what to do-whether they should fight the whole world or not. people did not want to give in. They wanted to continue the fight. They said, "They shall pass only when they pass over our dead bodies." But the commissars urged them to yield and wait for a better opportunity, rather than lose so many lives. Khabarovsk was taken after the men had returned without fight. The soviets left the cities in perfect order; the books were there to show the accounts, and all the gold was in the banks. The soviets did not keep the money, the banks

had it. I left Khabarovsk two weeks before the Allies came in, because the Soviet We had a May Day celebration that thought it was safer for me to go than was also very wonderful. This time to remain there. I might be kept as the children were the most important a hostage, the Soviet thought, so that noticed that the children did not like what has happened to him. I have

into the parks. One morning I met cuted, but that hasn't been confirmed. one of the teachers walking with the The first thing the white guards did children and I asked her what she was when they came in, was to shoot evgoing to do. She said she was going erybody they could get hold of who She taught them to march and to sing intervention the soviets were overrevolutionary songs and the children thrown all over Siberia and the old

til intervention overthrew the Soviet tionaries and allied soldiers, all of any, but now the grain of Siberia is

very interesting. They didn't have It was their government, and they eagles and church insignia, but were made rules for themselves. When it was overthrown from the outside they "Russian Socialist Federated Soviet felt that their own government was Republic" running in large black type destroyed and somebody's else, not in a semicircle on the top. Under- intended for their good, had been inneath were printed three verses by the stalled over them. When Vladivostok or to Shanghai to try to stir up the soviets in the Far East had been so expressed. Within cook was taken my husband issued an appossibility of all development. Then ivostok, asking them why they were followed the name and age of the child intervening-whether they had asked and the date of graduation. There the Russian people if they wanted was no question of nationality or re- interference-and they were asked to ligion asked or stated. It was signed give an answer at a conference in Khabarovsk, but instead of an answer came troops and shooting. One excuse they gave for fighting the Bolsheviki was that they were accused of releasing German prisoners and using them as soldiers. This was not true. All the German prisoners were kept in stroyed. There were two excuses for barracks. There were not many there, but all that were there were confined. There were five or six who had become Russian citizens, because they just a few days in which to find the did not want to go back to Germany. and who had joined the Soviet and

were very intelligent and helpful. When I left Siberia, it took me six weeks to get to Japan, because communications' were cut off and I had to wait for boats in many little places. The Japanese Government was very suspicious of me, but they allowed me to go on, and when I came to Yokohama, I told the American consul my story and got an American passport. My husband was an American citizen and my two children were born in America. When I reached San Francisco on my home journey, about 15 secret service men came to me and looked through all my papers and kept many of them. I was taken to Angel Island and held there for four days. They were going to detain me or deport me and I showed them the words on the American passport, stating that I was to be protected everywhere, and asked them why they were keeping me; I was then released. I have not heard a word from my husband as yet. I am glad to have had this opportunity to tell you the inside story of our people's rule. I know that when you have read it you will not be

against us but for us. EARLY STORE CLOSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island-In appreciation of the efforts of the comstores in this city 5 p. m. in the summer, 5:30 p. m. in the winter, and 6 p. m. on Saturdays during the entire year, the employees of a local retail jewelry store, inserted a paid adver-When we heard of the trouble, our tisement in one of the local papers praising the company and asserting the policy will be a profitable one to all concerned.

REVOLUTION IN SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador-A reved Tzecho-Slovaks came up to Kha- olutionary movement headed by Genbarovsk, where we were, and we eral Lopez Gutierrez, presidential candidate, is reported by the press to

THE STEEL MILLS

Fill Large Orders for Euro-

pean Countries - Capacity

fore the world war will now come to

Pittsburgh expects to receive the

greatest number of these orders, and

the prospects are that steel mills in

this district will soon be running to

much the same as was done during

war time when the plants were flooded

Gustave Nordon of Nordon Broth-

tated northern France is preparing rap-

idly to efface the traces of the great

war, and already many firms of that

district are preparing representatives for this country to purchase supplies

that will run far into the millions, and

perhaps, billions. Immense quantities

of iron and steel, and products of both

are to be purchased. Mr. Nordon said.

in direct contradiction to statements

recently made here by prominent steel

officials, who declared that few of the

post-war orders will come to the United

States and that England, her resources

increased necessarily by the war, is

preparing to care for the rebuilding of

Switzerland, too, is preparing to buy

steel from the United States in large

quantities. Halge Mangunson, of Berne,

representing one of the largest steel

for some time seeking steel. He is

purchasing all the steel plates that

France and Belgium.

Mr. Nordon's statement is virtually

Business Expected

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

Buyers Are Earnestly Warned Not to Bid Up Prices-Mills Regard Further Advance as Unnecessary

special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts-Trading was slower in the primary cotton goods market during the last eek than it has been for some weeks. but the lull was due fully as much to the reluctance of the mills to sell as t was to any slackening in the demand from the buyers. Manufactur-ers who wished to add to the contracts on their books had no difficulty selling further goods, no matter of what construction, and in most cases they could even name their Goo own price and delivery date. The imon has now become pretty well Int stablished throughout the markets that the production of cotton textiles ot going forward rapidly enough Ma to balance the actual need for goods. Mid and nearly every one expects a real Mo ortage to develop during the fall onths. For that reason, buyers are ot slow to pick up all the goods pos- Ohi sible without making any serious Pan question as to the price.

Strange as it may seem, it is the selling agents themselves who are trying to stem the lide of advancing prices. Seeing what they believe to be a real danger of overinflation in So I values, they are attempting to avert, or, at least, to soften, the inevitable tion that condition brings as an aftermath, and would very much like to peg prices where they are for a U le until the capacity of the market is more thoroughly sounded out. Utah Copper They have frankly counseled their Westinghouse customers to be conservative in their willys-Over ourchases, and on no account to buy wond actual requirements. With this counsel went the warning that failure to heed it would only result i the buyers running up the prices or

Selling Agent's Advice

'We are satisfied with present may ket levels," one selling agent is quote as saying. "We regard higher price as unnecessary and under certain conditions injurious to the future ourse of business. Further advances ould be prevented, or at least kept a minimum, if buyers would only e consistent and stop trying to get ossession of all the cotton goods ere are. We have warned them that y themselves will be responsible any further advances from now The mills are capable of p lucing only so much goods. Price already high enough to stimul m to the fullest possible outp If buyers will be content to cover eir actual minimum needs and start bidding up prices on the elves in an effort to get speculat ofits, there may be some hope olding the market to reasonable li no one can tell how high prices w go, or how soon the bubble

Manufacturers of fine fabrics ma from combed yarns contented thereselves, for the most part, with mar g time during the week, and ve tle new business was taken. Th are all well sold ahead, practically he limit allowed by the stocks of co on they now have on hand. Th have found it next to impossible buy more long staple cotton in quantity, either from the old crop or fro the new, and are thus compelled stop selling goods until the new cr n comes upon the market, whe they can cover new orders with pur chases of raw material from which

Lull in Print Cloth

There was a lull in the market for nt cloth goods, owing to rath neavy offerings from second-hand cir , at prices a quarter to a half cen nder the figures demanded by th mills. Fall River was compelled go slowly in selling during the ear part of the week because of the ris f a fle-up in the mills being precipi tated by a labor controversy. Th difficulty was adjusted in the middle of the week, but by that time the man ket had softened sufficiently to pre ude further selling. The mills mad no attempt to meet the cut prices in the second-hand circles, and are se well sold ahead that they can affor wait for the price levels to com-

Combed yarns were very much in and throughout the week, both for AMERICAN STEEL nitting and for weaving purposes. mber of good-sized orders re to be had, but the buyers found inners in almost every case unwillng to undertake any further business n quantity at present. The coarser numbers of carded knitting yarns were still slow in selling, but there was enough business in the finer ers to provide spinners with all the carded yarn business they cared of 1918 of a little more than \$4,000,000.

CITY OF COPENHAGEN LOAN

At the moment, however, first to benefit. he bankers are not prepared to make terms, etc. Brown Brothers & Co., but a small percentage has been ex-tee, Higginson & Co., and J. and W. changed. Seligman will bring out the loan.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston bank statement as of July 26 abows: Reserve excess \$19,952,000, a decrease of \$1,188,000.

	will beer sugar					
	Am Bosch					
	Am Can	6034	601/4	59%	59%	k
	Am Car & Fdry	11914	12034	11816	119	1
	Am International.	112	112	111	111	1.
ı	Am International. Am Loco	911/2	93	-91	921/2	
ı	Am Smelters	87	87	861/8	86%	۴
1	Am Sugar	139%	139%	1381/2	1381/2	1
ı	Am Tel & Tel	104	1041/8	104	104%	1
1	Am Woolen	125 %	1281/2	125%	1261/2	1
1	Anaconda	761/8	761/8	751/2	75%	1
1	Atchison	100	100%	100	1001/8	Γ.
1	Atl, Gulf & W I	169	173	169	1721/4	
ı	Baldwin Loco	117%	119%	115%	1185%	1
ì	B & O	4658	46%	461/2	467/8	
ı	Beth Steel B	101%	101%	100%	100%	1
ļ	B R T	323%	32%	31%	32	I
Ì	Can Pacific	162	163	162	163	d
ł	Chandler	251	251	251	251	i
ı	Cen Leather	11334	1151/2	113%	1151/2	
l	C. M & St P					C
ı	Chic R I & Pac	30 1/8	30 1/2	30	30	a
ı	Chino	491/2	491/2	491/	493/	5
ľ	Corn Prods	94%	94%	92%	925%	\$
ı	Crucible Steel	143	1431/2	140%	140%	4
	Cuba Cane	35 %	35 %	351/4	351/2	
	Cuba Cana nfd	60	80	60	20	\$
	Endicott, John Erie	116	116	115	115	d
	Erie	1814	181/2	1814	18%	1
	Gen Electric	1691/9	1691/2	1691/2	169 1/2	d

cipie preel					п
a Cane	35 %	35 %	351/4	351/2	1
a Cane pfd	. 80	80	80	80	1
licott, John	. 116	116	115	115	Ť
licott, John	1814	181/2	1814	18%	1
Electric	1691/6	16916	1691/2	169 3/2	L
Motors	231	232	23074	232	1
drich	8434	\$436	8314	8354	1
Mer Mar	6614	6614	6434	6454	1
Mer Mar pfd.	123	123	121	12114	1
piration	68	68	6714	6734	1
necott	42	4214	4116	42	
Motor	5614	61	5614	5974	
Pet	19514	19516	19316	194	B
vale	5814	5814	5714	5714	1
Pacine	36	36	3514	3514	1
					Ľ
. N.H&H	37%	3956	3714	3836	B
racine	9654	963/	9474	9474	1
C Gas	5854	5856	58	581/8	B
-Am Pet	1173/	110	1161/	11654	1
ce-Arrow	46	4614	4576	4616	ľ
ce-Arrow	5934	61	5934	6014	1
Cons	27	27.	2634	2634	1
ding	8974	9034	8914	8974	7
					I
I & Steel	9756	9754	9654	9714	-
acine	107	107	10654	10634	
lair	6216	6234	6114	6214	h
ebaker	11434	1148	11234	11214	
as Co	271	971	270	270	F
Pacific	59%	5934	59	5934	•
Pacific	133	133	133	133	
					t
Steel	11314	11334	11234	113	2
Food Prods	87	8814	8614	Cas	-

S Steel S Food Prods 861/2 941/4 Total sales 834,900 shares.

94%

S Rubber

Open	· High		
		Low	
Lib 31/2899.54	99.66	99.50	
Lib 1st 4s94.10	94.20	94.10	
Lib 2d 4s 93.70	93.70	93.62	
Lib 1st 4148 94.80	94.90	94.70	
Lib 2d 414894.06	94.16	94.00	
Lib 3d 41/4 s 95.06	95.06	95.00	
Lib 4th 41/4s 93.96	94.00	93.86	
Lib 4%s99.90	99.94	99.82	
Victory 3%s 99.92	99.98	99.90	

FOREIGN BONDS Open High Low Last Anglo-French 5s ..97 97 97 97 Un King 5½s 1921 98¾ 99 98% 98% Un King 5½s 1937 ..95% 96½ 95% 96½

NEW YORK CURB

TON	The Plant B	id Ask
ro	Allied Packers	
ces	Boone 9	
late	Boston Mont \$80	90
put	. Brit-Am Chem 91	4 10
nly	Caledonia	37
de	Chalmers Motors 101	4 10
em-	Commonwealth Pet 581	4 43
ive	Contl Candy 85	5
of	Contl Motors	8 8 13
im-	Cons Copper 75	4 7
ng	Contl Motors 13 Cons Copper 75 Cosden & Co 111 Cramp 200	11
vill	Cramp	210
vill	Emerson	6
	rederal Oll	/ 3
ade	Fiske Tire	
m-	Glenrock	90
rk-	Goldheids Con	20
	Hecla Mining 534	
ery	Houston Oil	130
ley	Houston Oil	4
to	Inter Petrol	32
ot-	Inter Rubber 231/2 Island Oil 73/4	24
ey	Tumbo	12
to	For Take	5
n-	Louisiana Co 35	45
om	Louisiana Co	92
to	Mariand Reig	
op	Merritt	26
en	Midwest Refining	180
IT-	N Y Shipping 63	50 66
to	Omar Oil 65	66
	Omar Oil	200
	M Parry 32%	331
- 9	Peerless 45	47
or	Pressman Tire 251/2	26
er	Queen Qil	61
r-	Sapulpa Ref 7%	79
nt	Savoy Oil 81/2	10
he	Shell Trans	733
to	Silver King	23
ly	Sinclair Cons 58%	595
k	do Gulf 57 So Am Gold 9%	10
i-	Southwath Prod 4	43
	Standard Oil com	800
le	do pfd	119
	do rights	19
r-	Submarine Boat 17½ Sweets of America 15	181/
e-	Swift Int	151/
ie	Swift Int 60 Texas Ranger 4%	62
in	Trans Contl Oil 4814	48%
10	United M of Mex 3	31/4
d	Unity Gold	10
e	W States O & G 45%	5
. 1	White Eagle Oil 241/2	25
-	The state of the s	

FOUNDRIES PROFITS

BOSTON. Massachusetts-The net earnings of the American Steel Foundries Company for the half year to 1914, your companies lost through June 30 were approximately \$2,250,000. This is before taxes, and compares with net profit from operations for all

Company and its new Griffin Wheel subsidiary have, of course, been af-EW YORK, New York—It is under- railroads in new purchases. When a tion Company's ships acquired and stood that a preliminary statement is revival of railroad buying sets in. likely to be made by the bankers which authorities believe cannot much within the next two or three days longer be deferred, the American Steel regarding a loan to the city of Co- Foundries Company will be one of the

The acquisition of the Griffin Wheel a definite statement of the amount, stock is now practically complete. All

> BAR SILVER PRICES NEW YORK, New York-Commer-

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1-8d.

MARKET IN COTTON NEW YORK STOCKS ATLANTIC, GULF & GOODS EASES UP Am. Beet Sugar . 94 94 91% 92% WEST INDIES YEAR

Earnings Report for Year Shows Considerable Decrease - No Compensation Yet Received From the U. S. Government

BOSTON, Massachusetts-The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines pamphlet report for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1918, has been issued. The consolidated income account shows \$2,709,987 surplus after all charges, as compared with \$9,647,-513 surplus for 1917, or a decrease of 6,937,526. Earnings on the \$14,963,common stock were equal to 13.51 a share after preferred divilends, compared with \$59.57 earned in 1917 and \$50.02 in 1916. The consolidated income account for 1918 com-

pares.	2.4	
	1918	1917
Oper rev	\$26,633,549	\$48,212.0
Oper expenses	21,863,431	32,610,9
Taxes	118,655	463,4
War taxes (est)	750,000	5,400.0
Net oper inc		9,737,6
Other income	882,267	2,138,1
Gross income	4,784,330	11,875,7
Interest	1,300,393	1,347,73
Rentals, etc	773,950	880.5
Surplus	2,709,987	9,647,5
Pfd dividends		733,53
Common dividends .		1,645,97
*Other dividends	4,236	31,85
Balance	522,266	7,236,11
Previous surplus		14,676,08
Misc credits	†763,672	623,50
Prof & loss surplus	22,294,299	22,535,70

Dividends on stocks of subsidiaries not neld by Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies.

President Nicol's Report

Alexander R. Nicol, president of stock of record Aug. 31. value of the ships did not ade- ord July 28. quately represent replacement value. The International Harvester Comprobably the best-known appraiser pany declared a regular quarterly Maxwell 3%. Stromberg 1½. Last try was employed to revalue the ferred stock, payable Sept. 2 to stock 99.50 ships, and the book value now set up of record Aug. 9.

reflects this appraisal, although the The McIntyre Porcupine Mines, total amount shown is in the aggre- Ltd., declared a dividend of 5 per cent, ships could be replaced. Excess of of 5 per cent declared this year. value of good will. The ships are now per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of insured for approximately their book record July 31. This makes 4 per

Mr. Nicol adds: During 1918, all ernment control, and loyally endeav- stock and 1% per cent on the pre ored to meet all requirements and con-ferred stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock Bid Asked ditions requested, although at considerable financial loss. On April 13, 1918, the government took possession declared quarterly dividends of 1½ tor from the New Orleans Cotton E steamship companies for war purposes. Until Dec. 5, 1918, these coast- Three months ago 2 per cent was paid wise lines were operated by the Directon the common stock. tor-General of Railroads.

made to effect a settlement, not a dollar of compensation has yet been received, so that any amounts which may be due from the Railroad Administration for the Railroad Ra % received, so that any amounts which istration for the use of these lines for a period of over seven and one-half following: months, do not appear in the income 6% account for the year, although interest, rental, and depreciation have been included for the year. Neither have commissions due from the Shipping
Board for operation of its ships durChicago, III.—W. S. Shifth; 60 South St.
Chicago, III.—S. O. Barton, of McElwain
Barton Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, III.—B. Hamburg; Essex. ing the past year been included in the income account, as the amount of these commissions has not even at this late date been determined. All expenses, however, have been paid or charged in the accounts. Depreciation Reserve

Owing to abnormal conditions caused by the war, and to the extraordinary and constant strain which ships of the several companies, while in government operation, have had to undergo. to excessive cost of repairs, and to high replacement, obsolescence, and deferred maintenance charges, your dital investment, have, during 1918, set up a much higher depreciation reserve than in former years. All these items are reflected in the smaller net income. During 1918 the steamships Carolina,

Berwind and San Saba were lost

through operation of war and Onondaga through a marine disaster. The government has paid \$475,000 for the Berwind and awarded \$1,250,000 for the Carolina, but the latter offer has been declined as in the judgment of Paxton Shoe Co.; United States. been declined as in the judgment of yet been made for the San Saba or the Onondaga, neither has any settlement been effected with the United States Government for the steamships Sibo
San Francisco, Cal.—Isaac Gardiner; PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Pittsburgh Steel Company has advanced the price of wire products from \$200 to \$500 to \$5 ney, Orizaba, Agwidale and Agwistar. all of which, or contracts for the same were commandeered early in the war. Since the war started in August, operation of war or marine disaster. operation of war or marine disaster, Elizabethtown, Pa.—W. A. Withers, of or have sold, 16 ships of 59,029 tons El Paso, Texas—W. L. Shelby; United and built 16 of 60,313 tons, so that the net gain in tonnage amounts to Operations of the Steel Foundries 1284 tons. This does not include the deered by the government while under construction, nor the Mexican Naviga-

> TWO BILLION COTTON CROP WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -The 1918 cotton crop, lint and seed, was worth \$2,067,000,000 to the producers. This is about three times the value of the cotton crop of 1914, and is ing of a \$100,000,000 7 per cent prewhich had the highest value of record. The computation has just been made, which the Standard Oil Company of at the close of the cotton year, by the New Jersey has under consideration. United States Department of Agricul- The listing of the preferred issue on ture, Bureau of Crop Estimates, based the New York Stock Exchange is to

sold during the war.

BOSTON STOCKS

١	Am Tel104	11	
-	A A Ch com	76	7/
	Am Wool com	114	78
	Am Bosch Mag*12216		11/
S		1%	11/4
3			
	do pfd 64b		
0			
1	Booth Fish 23% b		
Ł	Boston Elev 68		1
	Boston & Me 36	7/8	
t	Butte & Sup	14	
	Cal & Arizona 85	1/4	
	Cal & Hecla	7	
-	Copper Range 611/8	11/8	
	Davis-Daly 10%		1/2
)	East Butte 191/2	5/8	
-	East Mass 26 1/2		
	Fairbanks 83		
	Granby*73		
•	Greene-Can	1/8	
	I Creek com 55%	2%	
	Isle Royale 401/2	1	
2	Lake Copper	%	
	Mass Gas 74		
	May-Old Colony 121/2		
1	Miami 3114		3/4
.	Mohawk 82	2	
1	NY. NH&H 39	114	
4	North Bufte 18%		7/4
: 1	Old Dominion 51	2	.,
1	Osceola 72	61/2	
4	Pond Creek 211/2		
1	Stewart 53%		1/8
4	Swift & Co	7/4	/8
1	United Fruit184b	78	
1	United Shoe 52	1	14
1	U S Smelting 70%	7/2	
1	- D Differential 10%	/8	
1	*New York quotation.		
1	tork quotation.		

DIVIDENDS

The Franklin Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$6 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record STOCK MARKET IS July 24.

The Emerson Shoe Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of

record July 26. The American Telegraph & Cable Company will pay the usual quarterly

of marine equipment in this coun- dividend of 1% per cent on the pre-

gate \$35 per deadweight ton less than payable Aug. 30 to stock of record the appraiser certified at which the Aug. 15. This is the second dividend the appraisal over the previous book The Hollinger Consolidated Gold value has been used to reduce the Mines Ltd. declared a dividend of 1

cent declared so far this year. your operating steamship companies Ltd., declared the usual quarterly div-The Canada Foundries & Forgings, were practically working under gov- idends of 3 per cent on the common

of record July 31. The Corr Manufacturing Company per cent on the preferred stock and 5 per cent on the common stock.

and leather buyers in Boston are the Atlanta, Ga.-C. W. Butler, of J. K. Or Shoe Co.; Lenox. Baltimore, Md.-L. Carp; United States Chicago, Ill .- W. S. Smith; 60 South

Chicago, Ill.—Thomas Webster, of Sear Roebuck & Co.; 88 Pearl St. Chicago, Ill.—J. Schmahl of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter, of Guth-man, Carpenter & Telling, 166 Essex

Detroit, Mich.-G. A. Lindke, of Lindke

Marks & Son; Touraine. compar New York City-William Levy; United tained. New York City-J. Apollon. New York City - W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia

Petersburg, Va.-H. E. Wright and W. A Ruffin of A. Wright Shoe Co.; United Philadelphia, Pa.-F. O. Thatcher & Wil-

your directors it does not reflect the true value of the ship. No award has true value of the San Cah. San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Arronson, of Cah. Nickelburg & Co.; Touraine San Francisco, Cal.—Isaac Gardiner;

St. Louis, Mo .- Aubrey Hart, of Hart Shoe

LEATHER BUYERS

Krider Shoe Co.; United States. Leicester, England — S. H. B. Living-ston, United States. above-mentioned four ships comman- London, Eng.-William Box, of Samuel Barrows Co., Ltd.; Avery.

Middletown, Pa.—M. H. Bachman, of
Krider Shoe Co.; United States. Montreal, Canada - H. Sauve; United

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street. Boston.

TO LIST STANDARD OIL COMMON NEW YORK, New York-The floattwice the value of the crop of 1913. ferred stock issue is regarded as the first step in a great financial program on average monthly prices received by be followed by the listing of the \$100,-growers and on monthly marketings. 000,000 common stock.

LARGER INCREASE

IN EXPORTS MADE

-A remarkable jump in exports dur- A London cable to the Journal of ing June brought the total for the Commerce, New York, says, despite Pittsburgh District Is Preparing to fiscal year 1919 to more than \$7,000,- general unrest, new capital issues 000,000, a new record, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Department of Commerce.

The June exports are put at \$918,-000,000, which exceeds the previous high record, established in April of 124, an increase of 59.3 per cent over PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Mil-The exports for June of last year were last year. According to Dun's estivated at \$484,000,000. Total exports mates, expenditures for new building fore the world war will now come to for the fiscal year stand at \$7,225,- in 101 cities of the country were \$11,-900,000, as compared with \$5,920,000,582,111 in June, or 193.7 per cent over the United States. 000 for the fiscal year 1918. This is June, 1918. more than three times the exports for 1914, the last normal year. Exports since the armistice was signed in November are estimated at about \$5,000,-000,000. The excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year 1919 was \$500,000 in 1914.

Imports for June were valued at with \$2,946,000,000 for 1918.

TRADER'S AFFAIR

The New York Stock market yesterday gave further evidence that it was becoming a two-sided affair. dividend of 11/4 per cent on Sept. 1 to Price movements were irregular and net changes at the close were mixed. the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies The Bowery Bank of New York de- Fluctuations were wide enough to Steamship Lines, in a report to clared a quarterly dividend of 3 per permit good profits in the trading. At stockholders covering 1918 opera- cent and an extra dividend of 7 per the close Crucible showed a net loss tions, says that realizing the book cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of rec- of 2, Bethlehem 11/6, Corn Products 1%, Marine 1%. American Woolen

On the Boston exchange Allouez gained 2, Old Dominion 2, Eastern Steamship 1. Eastern Steamship preferred 4, Copper Range 11/2, and Sen-

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.) NEW YORK, New York-Cotton

prices nere	on M	onuay	rangeu.	
		5 1.0		Last
	Open	High	Low	Sale
Oct	34.80	35.00	34.35	34.64
Dec	35.00	35.18	34.55	34.83
Jan	34.95	35.05	34.45	34.73
March	35.00	35.05	34.51	34.75
May	34.88	34.95	34.70	34.70
Spots 35.15,	down	20 poir	its.	1 200
	-	-		- 1

(Special to The Christian Science Mon wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana-Cotto prices here on Monday ranged:

-		CONTE
e	TWIN CITY RAPID TRA	ANSIT
rr	1919	1918
	Gress revenue \$924,855	\$808,432
	Net revenue 311,585	265,663
s.		110,050
in	Gross revenue 5,342,681	4.847.574
	Net revenue 1,515,622	1.332,082
8	Net income 585,415	384,002
	WESTERN MARYLAN	D
0	June: - 1919 ·	Increase
	Oper revenue\$1,125,802	*\$82,546
-	Oper income 43,437	533,542
X	Jan. 1 to June 30:	
	Oper revenue\$6,763,163	\$132,195
e	Oper deficit 382,104	63,354

Detroit, Mich.—G. A. Lindke, or Lindke.

Shoe Co.; Tour.

Havana, Cuba—Manuel Mallo, of Fernandez, Valdez & Co.; United States.

Havana, Cuba—J. Albors; United States.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Olcovich, of Olcovich Shoe Co.; Essex.

Lynchburg. Va.—R. J. Carrington, of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; B. A. A.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes, of Goodbar & Co.; Touraine.

& Co.; Touraine.

T. Naftel. of Nafferred maintenance charges, your directors, in order to preserve the permanency of and hold intact your capi
Montgomery, Ala.—E. T. Naftel, of Naftel, o compared with prices recently ob-

LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS

a	comparative table gi	ives the li	ve-stock
d		Prev wk	
-	Hogs111,697		137,115
	Cattle 70,989	74,119	77,853
8	Sheep128,789	93,935	73,110
-	Total311,475	338,816	288,078
	Non-management construction in a construction	-	

WIRE PRODUCTS ADVANCE

once. The new price schedule brings wire nails to \$3.50 and plain wire to Wilmington, Del.-Benjamin Levy; United \$3.10 per hundredweight, Pittsburgh.

Proprietor: Telegrams: "Cleanser Shipley"
Phone: "26, Shipley

The Shipley Carbonizing Co.

Commission Wool Extractors and Carbonizers.

Orbic Works, Ashley Lane, SHIPLEY, ENGLAND. Estimates on Application

State Street Trust Co. MAIN OFFICE 88 STATE STREET COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH
579 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St
BOSTON, MASS.

FINANCIAL NOTES BUSY SEASON FOR

The United States Department of Commerce estimates Mexican exports WASHINGTON, District of Columbia of crude oil from the Tampico district during May at 4,591,060 barrels.

Foreign and Domestic Commerce, De-first municipal issue in Great Britain since 1914.

June building permits in New York involved the expenditure of \$25,658 .- | Special to The Christian Science Monitor May, and 628.7 per cent over June, lions of dollars' worth of steel orders

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY the fullest extent of their capacity.

BOSTON, Massachusetta-The Vir-000,000 the previous year and less than sinia-Carolina Chemical Company has with munitions orders. issued its statement for the year to ers, of Nancy, France, was in this city recently, to make large purchases of 1 imports for June were valued at \$293,000,000, a falling off from the total of \$293,000,000 recorded for May, but of \$5,061,091, equal to \$18.08 a share of \$329,000,000 recorded for May, but of \$5,061,091, equal to \$18.08 a share chinery, and he declared that devasan increase over the \$260,000,000 for on the \$27,984,400 common stock, com-June of the previous year. Total im- pared with \$24.24 earned in 1918, ports for the fiscal year just closed \$10.71 in 1917, and \$10.39 in 1916. The are placed at \$3,096,000,000, compared gross sales for the year ended May 31, with \$2,946,000,000 for 1918. 1919, were \$136,397,925, compared with \$122,463,670 in the previous year and \$83,774,580 in the year to May 31,

1011. A Companie	101	two Jeans
follows:	1919	1918
Net earnings	\$8,933,335	\$10,193,268
Int. and disc. '	2.268,078	1,808.579
Surplus after chgs	6,665,256	8,384,669
Total prof	6,665,256	8,384,669
Preferred div	1,604,165	1,600,976
Balance	5,061,091	6.783,693
Common div. P	1.679,064	839,532
Surplus	3,382,027	5,944,161
Previous sur	21,552,295	15,608,134
Total sur	24,934,322	21,552,295
Deductions	*825,088	
P. and l. sur	24,109,233	21,552,295
*Adjustment of fed	leral taxes	5.

OILS THE FEATURE ON LONDON EXCHANGE concerns in his country, has been here

LONDON, England-There was a can be secured. strong revival in oil shares on the The one rift in the sky of steel is stock exchange today. Shell Trans- the Labor situation. The probabiliport & Trading issues were buoyant. ties that an acute Labor shortage will The domestic group was well main- soon grip the large industrial centers tained. Profit-taking occurred in through the emigration of foreigners Grand Trunks and Argentines were has caused many to predict that the The mining department was approaching era of prosperity will be

of little benefit. However, local steel Generally the markets were firm manufacturers are going ahead with but trading was narrow pending an their plans and are preparing for one announcement of the Yorkshire coal of the busiest seasons in their history.

CHICAGO BOARD

.70	11111	CHICA	UU DU	ARD .	
		Monda	y's Mar	ket	
		by C. F			
ni-	Corn-	Open	High	Low	Close
x-	July	1.97	1.97	1.96%	1.97
te	Sept	1.965%	1.97%	1.9614	1.971/2
	Dec	1.671/2	1.721/2	1.67%	1.721/4
on		80%	.81%	.8014	.80%
st	Sept	80%	81%	.80%	.811/2
	Dec	831/2	.841/4	.831/2	.841/4
le	Pork-		146		1.00
13					55.50b
32	Sept	51.90			51.95
	July		34.60	34.50	34.50
S	Sept		34.72	34.65	34.65
9	Oct		34.55	34.50	34.52

	BOSTON'S FOREIGN T	RADE
32 63	BOSTON, Massachusetts-	The for-
50	eign trade of the port of I	
	the month and year ended	May 31
74	compares as follows:	
32	May- 1919	1918
)2	Imports\$22,486,029	\$35,147,943
	Exports 21,534,651	23,872,318
e.	Twelve months-	
6	Imports251,791;187	241,607,419
0	Exports	201.803.243

NEW YORK, New York-Mercantile paper 54 @54. Sterling, 60-day bills 4.354. commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.3514, commercial 60-day bills 4.35, demand 4.38, cables 4.39. Francs, demand 7.17, cables 7.15. Guilders, demand 37%, cables 37%. Lire, demand 8.60, cables 8.58. Marks, demand 6%. Government bonds steady, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 6 bid. Call money firm, high, low, ruling rate, last loan and closing bid 6, offered at 61/2, bank acceptance

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania -Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Cramp Ship 202, Elec Stor Bat 90, Gen Asphalt com 89%. Lehigh Nav 70, Lake Superior 24%, Phila Co 38%, Phila Co pfd 35%, Phila Elec 26, Phila Rap Tr 2714, Phila Tract 68%, Union Tract 38%, United Gas Imp 691/2.



Back of Your Bond WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS FOR YOUR INVESTMENT"-this

statement when made by HALSEY, STUART & Co. means: That the bonds have been subjected to the

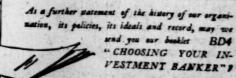
most searching investigations; that they have been purchased outright with our ownfunds; that our feeling of moral responsibility does not end until every interest coupon has been paid and the principal returned at maturity.

The value of our recommendation is evidenced by the satisfactory record of our numerous issues, of which the Southern Railway Co. 6% note is one. We could assist you, as we have many thousand others, in the safe investment of your surplus funds, irrespective of amount.

> Our current list of offerings BD3 will be sent upon request.

HALSEY, STUART & CO. Incorporated—Successors to
N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO

30 STATE STREET, BOSTON CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK ST. LOUIS MILWAUKEE



COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

R. N. WILLIAMS AND FIRST WEEK OF WASHBURN WIN WIMBLEDON PLAY

Former United States Singles Champion and New York Parlner Are Victorious in Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ial to The Christian Science Monitor Club, Chestnut Hill, next month, They n the Longwood courts yesterday fternoon in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3,

all have some of the hardest compe- the singles? ion it has ever faced.

d at this. Washburn was exceponally strong in his mid-court playg and was very steady. They also med together brilliantly. From the w chances to work into the playing; but when he did, he played well, Wood. This match was one of the match by points follows:

SECOND SET

and Washburn Siddle and Garland

THIRD SET lliams and Washburn

3 5 0 4 4 4 6 4-30-6
the day's play:

| 3 5 0 4 4 4 6 4-30-6 | 7-5, 5-7, 6-3

wood defeated W. M. Washburn, 12-14, scotter two love-set victories over R. Sets to love and 5 games to 2 in the third set only to have Harte win five third set only to have Harte win five the straight games and the set. After Thomas defeated W. Davis, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Wood defeated W. M. Washburn, 12-14, Scotter two love-set victories over R. T. Marr of Liberty, Missouri, while Burdick was among the first continuous defeated W. Davis, 2-6, 7-5. ission Harte came back

playing and could no em to get going again until well into he third set. His backband work was splendid, but his forehand was too strong and he drove many balls out-He was also weak in serving. naking a large number of double Silloway played a good game making some splendid gets and covering lots of ground. The match by

1 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 1 4-34-6 SECOND SET

shaw, also of Longwood, in the other gles match played yesterday and les won easily in straight sets, 6—3. defeated Miss Tighe and Mrs. C. A. Beck, 4 6—0. Two singles matches were 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. Sterry and Mrs. Beamish lared defaulted in the fifth round, defeated Miss L. C. defaulting to Williams and Dransfield, 6-0, 6-3. f. C. Johnson of Longwood defaultto Garland. The summary:

NGWOOD SINGLES-Fifth Round N. Williams 2d., Longwood, defeated S. Gariand Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated Johnson, Longwood, by default, hard-Harte, Longwood, defeated F. ullowsy, Concord, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1,

YEW ENGLAND SECTIONAL DOUBLES

Final Round

R. N. Williams 2d., Longwood, and W. Washburn, New York, defeated Craig ddie, Philadelphia, and C. S. Garland, Fittsburgh, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

SOUTH AFRICA IS ELIMINATED

dato, of the British Isles, five

REEKMAN AND HALL WIN

Four of the Five United States Tennis Players Eliminated in

week of the lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon ended on June NEWTON, Massachusetts-R. N. 28, and the day's play was witnessed wkt.) 4. Williams 2d of the Longwood Cricket by a record crowd of tennis enthusi-Club, former United States singles asts. By that time the fame of the mour b Woolley 7 lbw b Woolley ...45 plon, and W. M. Washburn of new discoveries and the coming back Hallows b Collins. Oc Seymour b Fair-New York City, are the New England of former brilliance had been noised JT Tyldesley e.Ful- c Bickmore b pions of 1919 and have the right to abroad, and the result was reflected ships which will take place pects in the tournaments have been J championships which will take place pects in the tournaments have been the courts of the Longwood Cricket the subject of daily lamentations in Heap st Hubble b Woolley 6 Heap st Hubble b Fairvon this title by defeating Craig Bid- some quarters, and the chances of the of Philadelphia and C. S. Garland home country for the men's singles JCH Hollins c Sey- c mour b Woolley 2 lawn tennis captain, in the final round listened to. Nevertheless, there were still three United Kingdom players left in the last eight to contest this Williams and Washburn played fixture, and it was America who very brilliant tennis in the final needed all the sympathy after the last round. It was the kind of doubles day of the first week. Did not four our ennis that few teams can defeat, and of their contingent of five meet their they show the same quality in the conquerors all in the same afternoon, national doubles, the Australian team leaving only C. S. Garland Jr., to up-N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson hold the honor of the United States in

W. E. Davis, Capt. W. M. Washburn. In the match against Biddle and L. Graves, and Dean Mathey were all Garland. Williams showed up to best eliminated. Graves, of course, lost to Annual Championship Tourney dvantage in serving. He was very a brother American, Garland, and the others were up against experience and vigor. Davis met R. V. Thomas, the Australian, and after winning the first set by 6-2, lost the next three. art they directed their shots at Bid- 7-5, 7-5, 6-2. Washburn was drawn e. and the Philadelphian had more to meet another Australian, one who, han he could handle. Garland had moreover, has been the conqueror of Patterson in Paris, namely O'Hara lleying being very good. The best of the afternoon, and the first set went to 26 games, ultimately falling tral states entered. The singles for both men and women opened at 9 were won by the Australian by 6-3 and 6-4, only for Washburn to equalize in the fourth by 4-6. The fifth and deciding set went to Wood completed. 6-3, and Washburn was out of both 1 4 0 4 4 4 0 4-25-5 the singles and doubles. Mathey was matches, the favorites, with few exsets to one, the scores being 6-4.

tichard Harte of Longwood and F. SINGLES—Fourth Round (Concluded) Richard Harte of Longwood and F.

J. Sulloway of Concord, New Hampshire, met in a fifth-round match in the singles and they had a battle royal, the contest going to five sets before Harte won, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-4.

Sulloway had the match two wood defeated W. M. Washburn, 12-14, wood defeated W. M. Wash

trongly and took the fourth set with DOUBLES-Second Round (Concluded) R. Dash and C. L. Philox defeated S. F. Thol and A. H. West. 6-2, 7-5, 6-4; R. Lycett and Maj. R. W. Heath defeated H. Aiken and G. H. Dodd. 8-6, 13-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2; F. W. Donisthorpe three games. After this he fell down badly in his playing and could not badl

feated N. Mishu and A. N. W. Dudley, 6-1. 6-0. 7-5.

LADIES' SINGLES. Third Round (Concluded) Mrs. Satterthwaite defeated Mrs. Mc-

MIXED DOUBLES, Second Round

Max Woosnam and Mrs. Greville defeated C. G. Mellquham and Miss G. Foster, 6-1, 6-1; A. D. Prebble and Mrs. Lambert Chambers defeated J. B. Ward and Mrs. Armstrong, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2; G. T. C. Watt and Mrs. Beamish defeated Mrs. Mrs. Beamish defeate

Third Round

LADIES' DOUBLES-First Round (Concluded)

Radiglia and Miss

Second Round Mrs. S. Hall and Miss E. D. Holman T. defeated Mrs. H. Edgington and Mrs. Hextall, 6-2, 6-2.

LANCASHIRE IS EASILY BEATEN

Defeated by Kent in a Cricket Match at Old Trafford, Man-

TH AFRICA IS ELIMINATED

MANCHESTER, England—Kent deal cable to The Christian Science feated Lancashire fairly easily in a cable to The Christian Science feated Lancashire fairly easily in a confidence from its European News Office cricket match at Old Trefford Mo. ASTBOURNE, England (Monday)

ASTBOURNE, England (Monday)

Chester, on June 28, by 10 wickets, though the British Isles had al-Although the British Isles had allowed eliminated South Africa from the Davis Cup tennis play by their service. The Lancashire second intent was continued today. In the nings developed into a procession when these two bowlers found their ray for the British Isles by beating raymond three sets to one. G. H.

Although the British Isles had allowed by their shaded South Africa from this success being largely due to the success b

hodd of South Africa, defeated May- posed of for 164, though even that City, 6-3, 6-4. statement does not convey the full defeated Miss Laura Small, Kansas City, extent of the batting collapse. Sevent of these runs had been put on the previous evening without the loss of a wicket but only the feated Miss Maxine Ferring, Kansas City, defeated Miss Maxine Ferring, Miss Evelyn City Miss Evelyn Cit loss of a wicket, but only another 92 6-0, 6-1. HEN COVE, Long Island-Leonard were added the next day in the space M. Hall defeated of an hour and a half, during which E. Mahan and R. D. Little in the all the 10 wickets were taken. In the nal round of the doubles champion- first innings the Lancashire side did pool, London & Globe Insurance Com- H. p of the invitation tennis tourna- even worse, and only scored 73 all pany, Ltd., has decided to give a pros-ni of the Nassau Country Club here told. With the visitors in scoring perity bonus in cash, of 10 per cent on J. C. Parrish Jr., National.

the innings, being only four in arrears GIANTS INCREASE on the first innings. The full scores: KENT-First Innings

KENT—First Innings
Hardinge lbw b L H W Troughton
Marriott ... 18 c Boddington b
Collins c J T Heap
Tyldesley b MarFiott ... 47 out ... 58
Seymour c-b Heap 0 E J Fulcher c MarWoellen Hellow Fields Heap

English Championship Singles Woolley c Hallows | riott b Heap32 b Heap41 Fairservice b Heap 4 Hubble c Hallows | Freeman st Bod-Longwood Sectional Doubles WIMBLEDON, England—The first G L Hough c Jas Tyldesley b Dean 10 Total234 Cincl

Second Innings—G. L. Hough not out Chic. E. J. Fulcher not out 2. Total (no Bro

Fairservice 15 service Bickmore b . dinge b Woolley. 1 service 3 The Boston Braves made a strong Fulcher b Dean not out 1 not out ning from the Philadelphia Nationals C J Marriott st

Hubble b Woolley 4 Woolley14 5 to 3. The score: R A Boddington st Hubble b Woolley 2 b Fairservice B 9, 1-b 3, n-b 1 13 | Philadelphia ... 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0-3 10 Total161 Batteries—Demaree, McQuillan, Rudolph and Gowdy; Hogg, Rixey and Adams.73 Total

WESTERN TENNIS CLASSIC STARTS

Opens on Rockhill Club Courts of the visitors and numerous errors With Many Stars Entered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Play in the Klem and Emslie.

Western News Office maux, Mitchell and Miller. Umpiresannual western championship tennis tournament started on the Rockhill Club courts Monday with practically every widely known star in the cen-

No upsets marked the opening the singles and doubles. Mathey was the singles and doubles. Mathey was beaten by C. P. Dixon, one of the remaining English representatives, three maining English representatives, three had some trouble in disposing of Right and Moran.

Pittsburgh0 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 0—7 12 1 Batteries—Gerner, Eller and Rariden: Heath Byford, the Chicago veteran, had some trouble in disposing of Right and Moran. 7-5, 5-7, 6-3. The full results of Arthur Marty, a Kansas City'entry of the Rockhill Club, but captured two of the three sets. The scores were 6-4, 3-6, 6-2. James Weber, R. F. In his first round match, he defeated W. A. Steinberg of Kansas City, 6-1, Cleveland

round matches by default, as their Kansas City opponents failed to appear. Drewes later met J. H. Peek of Kansas City in a second round match

and won, 6-2, 6-3. In the women's first round singles Miss M. K. Vorhees of Evanston, Illinois, and Miss Corrine Gould of St. Louis were among the out-of-town winners. Miss Gould is expected to make a strong bid for the title as there are few women in the tournament who are considered in her class.

The Rockhill Club announced that ...4 1 3 2 4 2 6 0 4 8-34-4 Hon. F. M. B. Fisher and Mrs. Hall W. E. Davis, the 1917 clay-courts Boston champion, and Vandyke Johns, a New Y. champion, and Vandyke Johns, a New York former Leland Stanford Jr. University Batteries—Pennock and Schang; Schneistar, will arrive here Wednesday der, Russell, McGraw and Hannah. Ummorning from the west to compete in the doubles. They are from the Pacific Turnbull | Coast and will attempt to qualify for the United States doubles in the western tournament. The results:

MEN'S SINGLES-First Round Charles Spiece, Kingfisher, Oklahoma, defeated R. S. Walton, Kansas City, 6-1,

Heath Byford, Chicago, defeated Arthur Marty, Kansas City, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.
Fred Josties, St. Louis, defeated Ben Hall, Kansas City, by default.
R. B. Laing, Kingfisher, Oklahoma, defeated W. S. Baum, Kansas City, 6-1.

defeated Otto Dubach, Kansas City, 6-2,

James Weber, Chicago, defeated A. C. Everham, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-2. R. F. Woods, Chicago, defeated R. T. Marr, Liberty, Missouri, 6-0, 6-0. Raiph Burdick, Chicago, defeated W. A. Steinberg, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-2.
W. L. McVey, Independence, Missouri,

chester, by 10 Wickets

Ralph Burdick, Chicago, defeated A. N. Egbert, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-1.

Theodore Drewes, St. Louis, defeated J. His card follows:

H. Peek, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3.

Control of the day for the last nine holes. His card follows:

Out. Special to The Christian Science Monitor H. Peek, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3.

Control of the day for the last nine holes. His card follows:

Out. Special to The Christian Science Monitor H. Peek, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. H. S. Adams, Centralia, Illinois, P. V. Carter, Bridgehampton. 42 36

day. The score was 6-3, 6-2; form, they knocked up 234 before their salaries, of all present employees of H. H. Howe Jr., Mount Kisco 47 41 88 last wicket fell, and nearly won by the company throughout the world. F. B. Richardson, Morris Co.. 43 45 88 Sests at Shuman's

LEAD MONDAY

Defeat Brooklyn 7 to 4, While Cincinnati Also Is Winner in the National League

Boston at Cincinnati

Umpires-Quigley and O'Day.

by both teams. The score:

New York Brooklyn

score:

Innings-

Cincinnati Pittsburgh

'hicago

New York 46

Roston 5, New York 1

Detroit at Boston Chicago at New York

Cleveland at Philadelphia

St. Louis at Washington

pires-Hildebrand and Moriarity

CARTER TURNS

5 to 1. The score:

St. Louis 45

New York at Pittsburgh

BRAVES DEFEAT PHILLIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H I Boston......0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0—5 7

GIANTS DEFEAT BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, New York-The New

York Giants won from the Brooklyn

Nationals Monday 7 to 4 in a game

that was featured by the heavy hitting

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E New York0 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 1—7 14 4 Brooklyn0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1—4 9 4

Batteries-Douglas and Gonzales; Mam-

CINCINNATI CLUB WINS

Reds continued their winning streak

ONLY ONE GAME

Boston Red Sox Defeat the New York Club, 5 to 1,

in This League on Monday

Lost

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

MONDAY'S RESULTS

GAMES TODAY

RED SOX DEFEAT NEW YORK

BOSTON, Massachusetts-The Bos

ton Red Sox gave Pennock, their

twirler, excellent support in the im-

portant stages of Monday's game and

won from the New York Americans

Wins the Qualifying Round Gold

it took a card of 88 to qualify for the

some time. He was out in 42, which

first division of match play.

R. A. Haight, Princeton, 44 L. H. Tyng, Shinnecock Hills . 43

A. E. Ranney, Greenwich 42

Solley, Maidstone 42 44 C. Berner, Nassau 44 42

Golf Club Tournament

Medal of the Shinnecock Hills

IN BEST CARD

CINCINNATI, Ohio-The Cincinnati No.

NATIONAL LEAGU	E STANDI	NG	用	2 2
lub— W	on Lost	P.C.	2000 8	
w York 5	3 24	.688	1984	200
cinnati 5	5 27	1670	Silvin.	1 10
cago 4		.560	1000	1 68
oklyn 4	0 42	.467	100mg 500	100
sburgh 4		.481	B	22
ton 3		.384	Softenda (S	200
Louis 3		.375	25.00	- 200
ladelphia 2	7 51	.346	\$1000	700
MONDAY'S R	ESULTS		8 8	
Boston 5, Philadelph	ia 3	1	Brown C 200	BUR .
New York 7, Brook!	yn 4	1	1356	. 500
Cincinnati 8, Pittsbu	rgh 7	-	2000	223
St. Louis vs. Chicago	o, postponed		- M	

White 8 pieces White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 74 By J. Dobrusky



White 6 pieces White to play and mate in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS	TO PROBLEMS
71. Q-K8	
72: 1. R-K6	KxR
2. Q-Q6ch	
1	PxR
2. Kt-B6ch	
1	K-Q5
2. Q-B3ch	****
1	P-B3
2. Q-Q6ch	
1	BxKt
2. R-K5ch	
Prob. Comp.	Q-Kt4 .
G. J. Slater	C-KIT

with two intervening black pieces in IN THE AMERICAN

By M. F. L. Meyer

rived in London to prepare for the coming Hastings tournament and is scheduled to give a number of exhibitions at the City of London Chess Club, which recently elected him an honorary member/

Under a new system of measuring the virtues of two-move problems (invented by the English composer. Lt. Brian Harley), Frank Janet of Mt. Vernon, New York, with an entry in the May tournament of the International Good Companion Chess Problem Club, carried off first prize from a field of 170 covering all parts of the world. The problem will be published in The Christian Science Monitor next

The committee of judges will be Joel Fridlizius, president of the Göte-Carter played very good golf con- borg Chess Club, Herman Jonsson of sidering it was his first appearance in Partille, and J. A. Ros of Boden. The Sheffield Chess Club, England,

was not over good; but coming home has arranged lightning tournaments card of the day for the last nine holes, tion's permanent investment fund and half of the Victory Congress at The Practice Club has now perma-

The following game was played in the San Sebastian tournament: Rubinstein Black P-K3 P-KB4

FENWAY PARK Today at 3:15 RED SOX vs. DETROIT

CHESS

Kt-QB3 B-Q2 P-KKt3

9. Q-B2 10. PxP 11. Kt-B3 12. Castles (KR) 13. KR-Qsq

7. P-QR3 8. BxB

14. BxKt 15. Q-Kt3

16. Kt-Ksq 17. Q-Kt4

18. Kt-Q3 19. BPxP

20. RxKt

23. R-Ksq

24. Q-B3 25. P-QKtf 26. RxB 27. BxR 28. K-Kt2 29. K-R3

30. R-B3

31. K-Kt4 32. K-B4 33. K-Kt4

33. K-Kts. 34. RxP 35. R-B5 36. Q-Q3 37. K-B3 38. QxR 39. K-Kt2

40. KxQ 41. PxP 42. K-B2

Rubinstein by surprise.

Kt-KBI Castles P-QI BxKt

QKt-Q2 P-B4

QKt-K5

KtxP

R-Bsq

Kt-B4 P-BS

KtxKt

P-QR4

Q-QB4 BxP R-B8ch

RxBch

Q-B7ch R-KR8

QxRPch

P-KKt4

P-R3

K-Kt2

QxRch

QxQch PxP

MANY STARS LATE

Drawings for Tennis Doubles and

SEABRIGHT, New Jersey-The in-

itation tournament of the Seabright

Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club at-

ilar. His match was postponed, as

vinner of the Achelis Cup, the former

trophy at this tournament, was unable

to be present on account of the delay

in the conclusion of the Longwood

Man Jr. also won without trouble.

The drawing for the doubles was

not to be made until this morning in

the hope that teams playing elsewhere

Monday may be able to enter and

SEABRIGHT INVITATION SINGLES

First Round

S. H. Voshell defeated H. S. Parker,

T. R. Pell defeated P. Vandeventer, 8-6.

6-4. W. T. Tilden 2d defeated F. C. Inman

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MONTREAL-LIVERPOOL

toandinavian Aug. 7 \$85 up \$56.25 Minnedosa Aug. 7 \$85 up \$56.25 Minnedosa Aug. 8 90 57.50 Metagama Aug. 15 90 57.50 Jersioan Aug. 25 85 56.25 Molita Aug. 29 90 57.50

MONTREAL-LONDON

Scotian Aug. 6 \$85 up \$56.25 Tunisian Aug. 28 85 " 56.25

VANCOUVER-ORIENT

Empress of Russia Aug. 7
Empress of Asia Sept. 4
Monteagle Sept. 15

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

chased in advance.

CP

Man Jr. defeated W. P. Compton

compete. The summary:

6-2. 6-3.

Donalds, and F. T. Hunter.

unable to attend.

PROBLEM NO. 78 By Lenox F. Beach, Original Springfield, Massachusetts Black 8 pieces



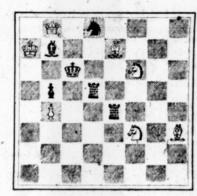


Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SOLUTIONS	TO PRO	BLEMS
2. 1. R-K6 2. Q-Q6ch	KxR	
1	PxR	
2. Kt-B6ch 1. ———	K-Q5	
2. Q-B3ch 1. ——	P-B3	
2. Q-Q6ch 1. ——	BxKt	
2. R-K5ch Prob. Comp.		
G. J. Slater	1 4 1111	

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

the evolution of the two-move prob-



White 7 pieces White to play and mate in 2 moves

J. B. Capablanca has already ar-

A problem tournament for two and three movers, open to all countries, is announced in connection with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary SOUTHAMPTON, New York-Mak- of the Göteborg Chess Club, Göteing his first tournament appearance borg, Sweden, on Nov. 17 next. The Theodore Drewes, St. Louis, defeated since his return from service in prizes range from 100 to 25 crowns C. Condon, Kansas City, by default. France, P. V. Carter of Bridgehampton for the two movers and 150 to 25. F. M. Enright, Salem, South Dakota, won the qualifying round gold medal crowns for the three movers. Comin the invitation golf tournament of munications should be addressed by the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club Thurs- Nov. 17 to Problemturnering, Göteday with a card of 78. There were 91 borgschachksallskap, Valand, Göteplayers started out in this round and borg, Sweden.

> 101/2. At the top board Mr. Yates turned the tables and won from Mr. Conde

TENNIS TOURNEY SEATS LIMITED

Only 7000 Grand Stand Tickets to Be Sold for United States Singles Championship Play

NEW YORK, New York-Only 7000 seats are to be sold in the grand stand at the United States national lawn tennis championship, to be played at the West Side Tennis Club on Aug. 25, This has been decided upon by the Preparing the trap, which, although committee in charge. In speaking of ansound, takes the usually wary the decision the treasurer, Harry Parker, declared that it showed the importance of making early reserva-

tions for the season tickets. "The advantage of buying the season tickets lies not alone in its being cheaper," he said, "but in the fact that it assures the purchaser of a seat every day without the annoyance of being forced to buy the single admission tickets which are sold only on the day of play. Reservations can be made now and tickets will be ready for distribution next week."

While the 7000 seats will be double the capacity provided for the tournaments during the war, it is less than was used for the Davis' cup matches of 1914. The announcement that the famous Australian N. E. Brookes, whose playing in the 1914 series has become one of the traditions of ten-AT SEABRIGHT nis, will be in the championship, has added much interest. This is increased by the word from California that M. E. McLoughlin is getting ready for an-Several Matches Postponed other try at the title, and the further fact that G. L. Patterson, who de-Until Today in Tournament feated Brookes at Wimbledon last month, will also be a contender.

ANNOUNCE RUTGERS FOOTBALL DATES

tracted a small, but high-class list of NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jerseycompetitors to the courts on the Rum- The football schedule of Rutgers Colson Road. The first appearance of lege, just out, shows that the New Robert Kinsey, the new California Jersey institution has arranged one champion, on the turf courts of the of the most pretentious cards in its east, caused great interest in the history. Nine games are listed with the front in Los Angeles last spring.

young man who had won his way to some of the strongest eastern teams. A feature is the contest with North-He looks like W. M. Johnston, and in western University, which will be practice, his style of play is very sim- played at Harrison Feld, New Jersey A game with Princeton University in his opponent, Vincent Richards, had connection with the celebration of the not yet returned from Minneapolis. fiftieth anniversary of the first college An example of the mixed battery Other players of prominence included football game in the United States is W. T. Tilden 2d, who met F. C. Inman also a possibility. Frank Kelley, the in the first round, and S. H. Voshell star halfback, will captain the team and F. B. Alexander, the new tri-state doubles champions. Former competitors for the Achelis cup included Alexander, T. R. Pell, and W. M. Hall. Wick; 11—Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 18—Bodde Island at New Brunswick.

18—Rhode Island at New Brunswick; 25— Fordham at New York, Nov. 4—Syracuse at New York; 8— Among the juniors in addition to Richards were F. L. Anderson, Cecil Boston College at Boston; 15—West Virginia at New Brunswick; 22—Northwestern at Harrison Field, New Jersey. R. N. Williams 2d, the permanent

MEBLEH WINS LIPTON CUP CLEVELAND, Ohio - The Sir tournament. W. E. Davis was also Thomas Lipton cup for Class R boats was won Sunday by the Mebleh, Only a few matches were played as owned by Commodore W. R. Huntingseveral of the players had not reached ton of Cleveland, at Rocky River.

ere. The favorites had little trouble | Exhibiting her in winning in straight sets. Tilden, every mile of the 12-mile course, the after a week's rest, was at his best, Mebleh crossed the line 11/2 minutes and Inman was unable to give him any ahead of W. K. Schmidt's Yank of battle at all. Voshell, Pell and A. H. Toledo. The winner's time was 1h. 11m. 45s.

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ZIONISTS FAVOR PUBLIC CONTROL

Pittsburgh Program, Adopted in Several Cities, Opposes Private Ownership of Land in the Proposed Jewish State

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts - Public wnership of the land, natural reurces and public utilities of Palesine, with a cooperative economic orcanization, is proposed in the Pitts-burgh program, which has been acd by the New England regional ference and other Zionist groups a basis for the organization of the nist state.

The program will be presented at ing Zionist convention in Chito for final action. The Poalei Zion expected to favor the plan strongly. he full text of the program follows: In 1897 the first Zionist Congress t Basel defined the object of Zionism o be 'The establishment of a publicly cognized and legally secured homeand for the Jewish people in Pales-The recent declarations of Great Britain, France, Italy, and others of he allied democratic states have established this public recognition of the lewish national home as an interna-

Therefore we desire to affirm anew principles which have guided the movement since its inception and which were the foundation of the ient Jewish state of the living Jewn law embodied in the traditions of

years of exile. We declare for political, and vivil equality, irrespective of race, sex, or faith, of all the inhabitants of the

To insure in the Jewish national in Palestine equality of opporanity, we favor a policy which, with ue regard to existing rights, shall end to establish the ownership and trol by the whole people, of the nd of all natural resources and of all public utilities.

All land, owned or controlled y the whole people, should be leased such conditions as will insure the ullest opportunity for development and continuity of possession.

The cooperative principle should be applied so far as feasible in the organization of all agricultural, indus-trial, commercial, and financial under-

The system of free public inction which is to be established hould embrace all grades and departments of education.

Hebrew, the national language f the Jewish people, shall be the meum of public instruction."

According to Dr. M. M. Eichler of c local Zionist organization, the aim the Zionists in indorsing the pro-

which was unanimously acoted in Boston, is to prevent the owth of a condition which exists in t every country today-the ownrship of practically all the land by a very rich men, and the disposses ion of great masses of men and en who must work on whatever erms the owners choose to offer.

OHIO ACTS AGAINST FOOD PROFITEERS

rial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CLEVELAND, Ohio-The prosecutng attorney of Cuyahoga County is ready to take immediate action against food profiteers under the leadership of Gov. James M. Cox of Not only is the prosecution prepared to attend the conference of he 88 county prosecutors called by Governor Cox to meet at Columbus next Wednesday but he will call a special meeting of the grand jury ere if it develops at Columbus that eveland dealers have conspired to increase the price of foodstuffs.

In his letter to Attorney-General

Price requesting him to apply the legal machinery of the State to the correction of food profiteering, Governor Cox called special attention to the milk prices at present, when the nio supply has increased 55 per OI the fuel situation.

MILK PRODUCERS TO STAND TRIAL

al to The Christian Science Monito from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-A motion ash the indictment against the eight fficials of the Milk Producers Assotion of Chicago, which charged n with conspiracy arbitrarily to x the price of milk, has been denied Judge Joseph H. Fitch of the Cook ty Superior Court. The trial is

n the judge not only held that business firms. nen must stand trial, but also that the recent amendment to the CHANGES IN ENLISTMENT RULE nspiracy law passed by the last lature does not in any way effect

CHINESE STUDENTS' MEETING

special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office dents are expected to attend the fifteenth annual conference of the east-Institute, Sept. 8-16.

ess of that paid to the Dominion, that base pay, and other privileges.

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ct for Sept. 15.

Charles S. Deneen, representing the is if the council can devise something - argued that the indictments that will be acceptable to the Mani-ald be dismissed because they were toba Legislature. At present, there is ty, and Hayden Bell and Nicholas a business tax for the purposes of ls, assistant state's attorneys, raising revenue but it is based merely rgued against the dismissal. In his upon the amount of rent paid by all

from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN DIEGO. California-Notification of sweeping changes in the manner and duration of enlistment of recruits for the navy and the naval air service has been received by Com-TROY, New York--About 200 stu- mander E. W. Spencer of the North Island Air Station from the bureau of navigation, Navy Department. Recruits section of the Chinese Students will be accepted for two, three, or Alliance, at Rensselaer Polytechnic four years. Men who enlist with the privilege of attending at government expense the machinist and aviation NEW INCOME TAX FOR MANITOBA mechanic schools must join for a period of at least three years. Men reenlisting after honorable discharge WINNIPEG, Manitoba-This city is will receive all the gratuities and to have an income tax lovied upon emoluments accruing under the presult wage earners resident within its ent regulations. These emoluments imits. This is to be imposed regardinclude four months' pay, increased

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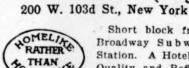
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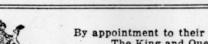
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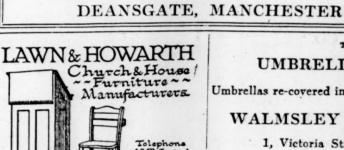
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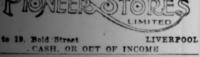
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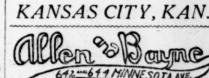
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE

WILLIAM POEL GIVES

iven before the London Shakespeare ty of Apothecaries, Blackfriars, the braggart Gullio. It was under the direction of Mr. Wil-Errors." the latter being performed by en from the L. C. C. South Hackw Central School. It was odd that former piece should have been labeled, "first time in London." But 006, while the other parts, or rather ers or creditors. lave (they are quite distinct), rerinted till 1886. These three "comic were publicly acted by stuof St. John's College, Cambridge, December, between the years is unknown, but experts detect he work of three different pens.

rude way of bringing a character on wonder and beauty. showed he had also no sense f the theater. His work had to be But there is another writer who evinily wrote the graver parts of the who shows genuine skill and etical language, and the couplet no, the sentinell his watch must until his Lord do lycence him to

vas quoted on the program to show that even Shakespeare, in certain personal appreciation. ines in "King Lear," may not have een uninfluenced by them.

But it is the third writer, according lights. o the notes, who gave the plays their ial character. He was responible for the comic scenes, and his satire is judged to have no equal in e English language, and his porraits, particularly that of the dandy by The Christian Science Monitor special erary braggart, to show an observa-"not excelled by Shakespeare. is curious to hear disparaging fun ked at Shakespeare by the scholars hat period, who evidently (at Oxord at least) regarded Shakespeare's larity as not of the sort to be defor his champion is the bragart Gullio, the empty pretender of vledge, an avowed rake who refers, "Venus and Adonis" to the as of Chaucer and Spencer. Also ne talk of the actors (they would be ed actor-managers now) Burbage mpe, is made to convey the ea that Shakespeare is the favorite the rude, half-educated, strolling

Actors vs. Authors

ween the poets and the actors in the actors enjoyed on the for- date. may be seen a distant forerunner the present Actors Association's nd for proper treatment: and iversity men pen plaie; well" may e regarded as analogous to the presnt day's commercial manager's attie toward better class plays.

but the remark had a more satirical ficance in those days, for nearly Il the writers, Shakespeare excepted, vere university men, including Marwe; and to a university audience of zahethan times would mean the ty and inferiority of the staff left upon-not excluding the orks of "Mr. Shakespeare," who was, f course, an actor-manager of his

he program itself quaintly shows he bias of its author, for the names of the "Poor Scholars" are given first, n Latin, of course: and the other 14 haracters of the workaday world are grouped next under the unusual ng of "Oddities." Equally unsual was the stage used on this occa-It stood up from the floor like big cube. And round the sides of it. the top of it and up the front steps the players came and went, aparing through the heavy black

ingings that formed the background. is refers more to the performance The Comedy of Errors," for during of "The Return From Parnassus" occupied by the lolling figures the poor students, capped and who from this point deed among themselves and band words with the various "oddities" ho visited the stage above.

Scholarship and Satire

lls of one Consiliodorus who advises wo youths, Philomasus and Studioso, ney to Parnassus Hill (the uni- And the Recoil se contempt for money.

y can find none to their imagined.

is offered them that they regret the and cleverly written, and the Grub ELIZABETHAN PLAYS time wasted at study and bewail their hard lot. And small wonder, for one ing, without being too abstruse for the By The Christian Science Monitor special he had neglected his churchyard losophy among its witty lines; each duties, and ringing the bell, and driv- situation is well handled, and one LONDON. England—An unusually ing out the dogs, and such like. An- feels the author is keeping wisely in Specially for The Christian Science Monitor interesting performance was recently other had failed as a teacher of an the shallows, when touching upon the impudent "backward" boy, as had an- feline amenities that her heroine's es-League in the Jacobean Hall of the other as a writer of cheap verses for capade arouses.

bethan products, "The Return From sonorous tones. Good also were the the popularity. and "The Comedy of various ladies who played the "Oddities," including L. Bamford's carrier, Edith Evans' Mayor, P. Manners and R. Heath as Burbage and Kempe, Annie James as the boy scholar, and those who played the tailor, the rea matter of fact it forms two parts corder, the draper, etc., most of whom, a supposed trilogy, the third part needless to say, testified to the instaaddly enough, been printed in bility of the scholars, either as work-

Comment on the historical and literin the Bodieian Library un- ary value of this play takes up space that might well be given to a fuller testimony to the valuable work Mr. Poel is doing in popularizing Shakespeare. Suffice to say that the performand 1602. The authorship of the ance by the children of the Council School of "The Comedy of Errors," showed with what zest and enthusiasm children of all classes will take to the best if some one has sufficient love for One of these has neither literary the work and the little workers to for poetical merit, and the author's initiate them into the new fields of

True, Mr. Poel from the front row of the stalls had to prompt occasionargely rewritten for the version used. ally, but the clear diction and memory of these young amateur Shakespearians was quite remarkable. And though their actions were limited, and with some, abrupt, their self-possession was unusually complete, while their sense of humor, generally remote in acting children, had evidently been stimulated by Mr. Poel into a

Among the audience were Mr. Arnold Bennett, and other literary

"CLOTHES AND THE WOMAN" IN LONDON

"Clothes and the Woman," comedy by
George Paston, presented at St. James's
Theater, London. The cast:
Robina- Fleming Iris Hoey
Mrs. PershoreAgnes Thomas
Dr. Lomax Leon Quartermaine
Jim Bradley
Claude Goring Ernest Thesiger
Mrs. Desmond Eva Leonard-Boyne
Ethel Warrender Phyllis Stuckey
Colonel Brereton A. Bromley Davenport
Harrington
Fred Henslowe Jasner C Plowden

.Frances Wetherall

Marie Royter er's miserably paid-for plays. For usually considered ideal occasions on was difficult. those days the play became the which to present new plays, but the y of the actor who bought author-or rather the authoress, for There was Miss Agnes Thomas, as cinations, all the delicious possibilities In the play under notice the poor George Paston stands for Miss E. M. a "refined" landlady, unforgettable of a lovely, though mysterious, un- ary force player should gain," she ex- Tolstoy drama, "The Living Corpse." realize that the remark has been a scholars naturally refuse Symonds, novelist and playwright— in her prim and precise loquacity, known. cept work from Burbage and would have wished for no more There was Mr. Leon Quartermaine. Romance in Print offered because it might be stirring reception than that given the with his frank, easy manner, but piece at the final call of the curtain. unusually serious as Lomax; also first place the actors seemed bent on artist; Mr. Sutton Vane, as an immaking the piece go and acted with pulsively gay reporter.; Mr. Bromley e's observation that "few of the real zest, which determination in the Davenport, as a sincere and courtly hands of so fine a cast proved irre- wooer, who would keep his promise sistible. Indeed, there seems no rea- even after the disenchantment; and son why, with a little stiffening here finally, deserving special notice, was and there, an enterprising manager Miss Eva Leonard-Boyne, whose excel-

for his evening bill. Dressed for Adventure

The story may not be very original, but then very few are when stripped of non-essentials. "Clothes and the Woman" seems to have dispensed with non-essentials and given you the bare episode to enjoy or reject as you think fit. Well, the bare episode working and successful free-lance journalist, to add to her many and varied experiences the thrill of being proposed to. Not a new theme, you see, by any means. Her fashionable friend points out that she will never succeed in her quest while dressed in her usual ungainly office clothes and with hair dragged back and blackrimmed spectacles; so she induces the unwilling scribe to spend £300 of her savings on dress, and carries her off for a month's stay in her beautiful

riverside house at Pangbourne. Here Robina has all the experience e purple-covered stairs in the front in the matter of her quest that the most exacting could require, all except the personal "thrill." expected, that had to wait till she was back again in her old haunts and her old self. By telling each riverside suitor that an answer would be given him the next day she brings them to her working address: This The Pilgrimage to Parnassus," of somewhat drastic method sifts the ch the parts given were the sequel, chaff from the wheat, leaving only one, Dr. Lomax, faithful at heart; but then he had been faithful all along.

ty) and become famous. They But he frankly refused to propose with four ne'er-do-wells, who he tells her, till she dresses like a ratheir allowance, because they -and led to that desired experience

"Clothes and the Woman" revives the t was under the direction of Mr. WilThe six students were represented lost art of disguise. And for that man, I repeat, was very young.

The man, I repeat, was very young. ethan Stage Society, to whom lovers Reid, M. Whiteman, and Anne Beau-mention, for many writers on the of quaint stage plays owe so many de- fort, who from their places on the drama have lately been defying our to his work, he had purchased, that tful productions. The program on stairs declaimed their allotted wit and present players to efface themselves, morning, for the sum of one penny, a occasion consisted of two Eliz- wisdom with fine eloquence and rich as did their predecessors, and retain copy of a play, bound in an orange-

AS TO A FAMOUS **ROMANCE**

young man was sent, by the firm with what faculty must the girl-woman to France, I for one have no desire than the obviously vital one of How some property in the north of London. At a railway bookstall, on the way



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Bain, New York.

Miss Ellen Terry as the nurse in "Romeo and Juliet"

James's Theater in aid of the the first act defied detection, for the upon the pages, heedless of passing flected in his work back home? Serbian Red Cross Society was graced present writer not having read the traffic at street crossings, bumping by royalty in the person of Princess cast before the curtain went up was frequently into passers-by, for mile at least, that she has. Miss McComas, forthcoming. Miss Marion Terry, who ence, if the comedian doesn't mind Serbian Red Cross Society was graced present writer not having read the traffic at street crossings, bumping Beatrice and by drama in the form of astonished to find, at the end of the after mile he read and read. the first public performance of George act, that the gaunt, mannish person The world about him had vanished; There was evidently a feud existing Paston's comedy, "Clothes and the who met her lively male colleagues he was in a new and better one, ative of The Christian Science Monwoman." The piece was produced by on equal grounds, was none other than the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in than the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in than the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in than the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in than the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in than the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in than the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in than the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in than the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in the charming, talented, and vidays of the seventeenth the Pioneer Players in 1907; but, in the charming the pione the pione the charming the pione the pione the charming the pione the charmin resenting the prosperity then, the play seems thoroughly up to when the truth was known, detection yet desirable above all others, because she had occasion to act upon her dematinees are not of her usual manner, voice, or action

But the cast all did good work. It was thoroughly deserved. In the Mr. Thesiger as a romantic press should not seriously consider the play lent performance of the friend, Mrs. Desmond, linked up the various episodes and our Fleet Street Cinderella to her kitchen and palace appear-

MEI RAN-FAN OF PEKING arises, to put it concisely, from the ing, as it was recently to be seen at illusionment. This will not do; no, moment they knew I was with them. were about \$10,000 a week, and the I won't laugh at deliberate meanness desire of Robina Fleming, a hard- one of the playhouses in Tokyo. For in no wise. You, Romeo, are not the I used to do part of my work down prospects are that when all obliga- or vulgarity,' but that a certain prothe first time in history, probably, a Chinese actor of note is seen on the Japanese stage. Having hoisted the Chinese and the Japanese flags side Chinese flags side Chinese and the Japanese flags side Chinese flags side Chinese flags side Chines its dancing. Europe might as well across the footlights. New York, the costumes are delicate other sword and dagger romance. and refined, as though the figures of some classic Chinese painting had Actors' Shortcomings suddenly come to life. Vivid colors actor, an impersonator of women's rainbow scarfs attached to his shoulhem and warn them that study tional being; arguing that it was just ders in a manner that makes the veil memory associates so many failures nds in lasting poverty. But the as much vanity on her part to go to dances in western oriental productions with this drama. Lewis Waller, for not quite understand. It was always ents despise their counsel and ex- one extreme in dress as the other, and appear clumsy and amateurish imita- example, following upon a great and natural for us to wave at the boys or that she was just as untrue to herself tions." It is worthy of notice that merited success in "Henry V," had for- call out a greeting anywhere we saw a comedy by Harvey O'Higgins and he Return From Parnassus" is a in hiding behind dowdiness, as flashi- it is not only the first time that a gotten, it seemed, that dignified elocu- them, and we always got back a Miss Harriet Ford, which is to be preal justification of that warning, ness. All of which wise counsel pro- famous Chinese actor has been seen on tion and royal pose are not the quali- hearty wave, like a good word be- sented soon in Chicago. uths spend seven years at duces the happy medium—and very the Japanese stage, but that it is the ties needed for the portrayal of that s Hill, but as Consiliodorus charming Miss Iris Hoey makes it, too first time since the particular theater young Veronese gentleman, head-overo nothing but study, they are which the eminent lady journalist and nine years ago, that Chinese flags I remember, pleased me better, because soldiers. ced to go into the world to find writer of love-tales had hitherto only have been seen fluttering with Japa- he was impetuous enough to smash to through a deep experience, which must in a dramatization by Edward Childs

world teeming with the lures, the fas- associated.

Somehow or other that day's duty was accomplished, got through, as in a dream, while all the worker's hope before whom she played over there. and heart were away beneath Italian skies. He had been reading "Romeo What the Boys Expect and Juliet."

Many a time since that memorable blissful

The London and China Telegraph Later came the time when first we in any way with a play of questionable gives its European readers a charming saw Shakespeare's poem played upon content and purpose. little description of real Chinese act- the stage, and straight there was dis- "Those boys were with me from the Chimes of Normandy." Gross receipts consciously say to themselves, 'Now, the first time in history, probably, a Romeo of my dreams. Still less are among them, and often I called some tions are met the guarantors will have portion of persons in any gathering by side, Mei Ran-Fan invites Tokyo to far, and more tender, more sweet, course, cannot always remedy this professional and business men, wosample the true atmosphere of the more "inexpressive" altogether, than lack; but he can, at least, miss no op- men's clubs, and other organizations. Peking stage, to hear its music, to see the lady I have just looked upon portunity to rise to any least sign of "The Mikado" drew the largest single

have a peep as well, it will serve to So, when the years have gone byteach her that the so-called Chinese and Montague after Montague, and when the audience warms toward him. play of the western stage is very far Capulet after Capulet have failed us- He cannot mingle among the stalls, from the real thing. Listen to "the we go home, one night, from the but he can respond to every bit of enever-recurring, but never monotonous, theater, wondering whether, after all, motives of the little fiddle and the me- "Romeo and Juliet" be not a play for from his audience. tallic beat of solid drum and clashing the study rather than for the stage, of cymbals, the characteristic music whether we had not better lay it beof the Chinese theater." Then see- side the Sonnets to serve our more Instead of the gorgeous color combi- lyrical mood, leaving the street brawlnations such as are seen in the so- ing and the sword play to be worked called oriental plays of London and into the active stage business of some

there are, but a complete absence of hard to interpret; demanding, as they the experience as valuable as what the gorgeous-the true taste of Old do, at once the illusion of extreme China speaks unerringly. The leading youth, combined with the technical accomplishment of a more mature art rôles, dances in the clouds as an angel, scattering flowers, using the two long than a young professional can always bring to his work. That is why one's the Imperial—was established some ears in love. Mr. Harcourt Williams, nese outside the theater, while they pieces, as he sat on it, his stool in the have affected radically the life of each Carpenter of one of the Bab stories te, and do so badly at that which The dialogue throughout is bright form the chief decoration within. friar's cell-a happy accident, reveal-one. What will this mean to the by Mary Roberts Rinehart,

ing an actor in earnest. And whose American drama? It is a question for HARMLESSNESS AS

But, if such qualities of temperament and training are needed by the boy, whom graceful bearing, youthful demand something better than the BOSTON Massachusetts—In connection impulse, and finished speech alone will murder mystery and the boudoir farce. tion with acting there is probably no Many years ago a certain very almost carry successfully through, which he was articled, to survey bring to a far heavier task-that of to do things not worth while. Like may the whole audience be pleased? holding her audience in entranced de- all actresses, I want to appear in a The bearing of this question on the light, from the dainty courtship, in Barrie play. Perhaps this is because work of a comedian came up one night ballroom and balcony, to the grim we are all children, more or less, no in Thomas A. Wise's dressing room horror of the potion scene, and the matter how far we get. The boys over during his last Boston engagement, not dark tomb of the Capulets?

colored paper cover. Walking the measure, pass the first test, to fail we are getting somewhere. We need sense of good temper, of kindliness, of completely before the second; or she will pass the second, only to realize will pass the second, only to realize sense of good temper, of kindliness, of love if you will, behind the comedian's jests and practical jokes," said Mr. that, meanwhile, the essential youth- if we let it." fulness of the part has passed her by. Nor, even yet, are all her necessary talents named. For Shakespearean tragedy, such as this, there is needed in addition to youth, temperament, technique—an innate nobility, an exquisite refinement of sympathy, lacking which no actress shall mold her met Puccini in the train to Paris, enmind to the mind of Shakespeare, nor tered into negotiations with the comtake worthily into her mouth the poser for an operetta to be produced any group of spectators at a play show matchless words in which his noblest at the Oxford Theater, London. creations find self-expression.

know that, in this play as in so many others, Shakespeare would have the wisdom of the woman redeem the folly of the man. That it does not do so, in this tragedy of Verona, is due wholly to the impulsive rashness of the boy. These are some of the reasons why the Juliet whom Shakespeare con-

There is living today one actress almost perfectly. Transferred now Mr. Loraine. to another rôle in the same drama -- that of Juliet's nurse that set me musing upon "Romeo Out of the Kitchen." and Juliet."

MISS MCCOMAS ON ACTING IN CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-Has the entertain the men of the American expeditionary force gained something LONDON, England-The matinee at Hoey that her actions and make-up in that play, and, with his eyes fastened from that experience which will be re-

> cision as to the types of entertainable longing, exquisite delight; a ment with which she intended to be the English version will consist of

plained, "and that is a desire never to appear in a play of the sort with which she wouldn't care to identify her name, because of the high respect in which she is held by all the boys

"We got to love all of those boys, day he has read it just as you have and how can we come back here and read it, reader! With more under- work in a piece of the dubious kind? standing, perhaps, than of yore, with Whether or not the doughboy is going more power of critical analysis, but to demand more worth-while plays never again with the same thrill, never may be a question, but there is no again with the same complete and question but that he won't want to see surrender of imagination; for the actresses who, if they realized to they return not, those intense and the full the meaning of the work they wistful enthusiasms of our early did in France, represented his home mother, sister, sweetheart, identified

> out front. He cannot afford to be cold night, with receipts of \$3097.25. couragement he feels coming to him

Player's Response to Audience

the point I make is that those of us who went to France and played for For, in truth, the title parts are those fine boys got something from we gave. We got an intensive training in playing with our audience. Our faith in American manhood was enhanced.

"There is between the soldier boys and all American women in France a comradery which the French could

tween man and man. "Sprinkled through American audi-

is not in earnest as Romeo, is-noth- playwrights to weigh with care. Let them think long and wisely before they decide that playgoers want only

them. rather than for them. We had every bit as good a time as they did. That is where so many Juliets are If we can say the same thing of our may be he can't make the whole audi-

LONDON NOTES

must be, moreover, great enough to of "Pygmalion and Galatea" at a se- of the jest." realize the possibilities of her sex, to ries of matinées at the Scala, that Mr. Nettlefold will withdraw "The Black Feather," and put Gilbert's comedy in the evening bill instead.

The transfer of Mr. Robert Loraine's revival of "Cyrano de Ber- greeted the antics of Grimaldi a cenwe say that only the greatest can play gerac" to the Duke of York's has been tury ago we see accorded today to attended by success. The next piece, Fred Stone in extravaganza and when one is wanted at the Duke of Charles Chaplin in motion pictures. York's, will be "Henry V" or "Richard The methods of both these comics who, I suppose, has played Juliet III," both of which have fine parts for exemplify this same element of

that lady still gives to the younger Gertrude Elliott (Lady Forbes-Robert- and that when he does hit he uses players about her a much-needed les- son) has scored so signally at St. some implement which is ludicrously son in the speaking of Shakespearean James' Theater, must be withdrawn harmless, like an inflated bladder. lines, and still wins the warm affection on Aug. 9 to make way for prepara- When the true clown attempts to and applause of English audiences, tions for Mr. Gilbert Miller's and Mr. retort to an opponent the clown usuwho have not yet forgotten what an Henry Ainley's occupancy of the thea- ally has the worst of the argument. earlier generation owes to Miss Ellen ter. After that, Miss Elliott intends In a word, the laugh is on the clown Terry. A visit to the Lyric, it was, and to start a provincial tour with a com- when the whole audience laughs. Playa glimpse of Miss Terry's enduring art edy by A. E. Thomas, entitled "Come goers may satisfy themselves on this

new productions ahead of London, be- havior in "Jack O'Lantern" when he ing out." And now London is promised distress is all Stone's, and so is hugely years ago was heard in Liverpool and Mr. Wise's caller had asked the come-Manchester. It is written by Mr. dian how he managed to get two Barry Jackson, director of the Birm- laughs out of a line when by all orplayer who went to France to help ingham Repertory Theater, and Mr. dinary expectation there should have Basil Dean. The music is by Mr. Nor- been but one. man Hayes, and the title is "Fifinella."

Some interesting details as to the cast contains 32 speaking parts, and "One thing the American expedition- 6 acts and 12 scenes in the original the character I am playing, that I

AMERICAN NOTES

are to give a pageant, "Swords and ness or self-interest back of either Ploughshares," on the steps of the its delivery or the registration of its Art Institute in that city on July 29 effect, if the whole audience is to and 30. Miss Bird S. Larson is direc- laugh. I know there are comedians tor of dancing. Charles M. Holt is dra- who rely upon sarcasm and the ridimatic director.

light opera in Forest Park closed on to get the whole house to chuckling. Saturday with a performance of "The It is not that a number of playgoers

Drama League of America, has sent a ence will be driven away in disgust letter of felicitation to Geoffrey Whit- before the evening is half over. worth, honorary secretary of the Harmlessness, that's it; the joke was Mr. Chubb proposes that the two or- shouldn't be acted for a moment to "That is saying nothing particularly ganizations enter into a working affil- get any other effect." new. One of the fundamentals of act- jation. One result of such an arrangeing is the ability to sense and respond men, he says, would be the provision to the emotion of one's audience. But of a channel for the distribution of number of months on tour and in the best plays for amateur use which New York a few seasons ago, and each country may produce.

season in "The Auctioneer.

School," in collaboration with Robert tinue his association with William

Miss Laura Hope Crews is to have in the rôle of Prince Hal. a leading rôle in "The Hiring Line,"

Miss Helen Hayes is to appear next ences of the future will be discharged season under the George C. Tyler They will have passed management, first in "Clarence," then

A COMEDY ELEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts-In connec-"At least, of the players who went question that more frequently recurs there were children. We played with long before he took up his present

"No matter how elever a comedian should be half the play. It will be. Wise. "That is, jests that have as basis sarcasm, bad temper or meanness of any sort-and there are many jests of this sort that pass as humor-never By The Christian Science Monitor special make more than a certain proportion theater correspondent of the speciators laugh. Just why a LONDON, England (July 8)-Rumor part of any audience will laugh at any good-tempered. I am not precisely preconsiderable number of persons in, no inclination to laugh at jests that are not harmless or justifiably critical The portrayer of the Italian maid So successful has been the revival of some fault or foible of the object

Certain Famous Clowns

May not that word harmlessness cast an explanatory light upon the great popularity that has always been the reward of famous clowns? The same sort of general approval that harmlessness. Even the youngest children at a circus notice that the true "The Eyes of Youth," in which Miss clown never hits anybody in malice, point by watching Chaplin in one of his later films, particularly "The Nowadays the provinces usually see Bank." Again, consider Stone's because of the increasing habit of "try- is set upon by six policemen. The a December attraction which some comic. This point had come up when

Two Laughs from One Joke

"Almost any thoroughly witty cast of Mr. Henry Ainley's production stroke of dialogue is good for two whose work as a light comedienne is practically makes a return to the stage turning the laugh on himself," Mr. familiar to playgoers, told a represent- on this occasion, will take a leading Wise replied. "Suppose Mr. Courtenay 3 acts and 10 scenes, instead of the side, I indicate to the audience, in

"Then if, as that laugh begins to subhome shot and has made me for the Two new plays of special interest moment more or less ridiculous, anpromised for September are Alfred other laugh swells up from the audi-Sutro's comedy, "The Choice," to be ence, sometimes louder than the reproduced by Mr. Gerald du Maurier at sponse with which the line itself was Wyndham's, and "Home and Beauty" greeted. The point is that I must inby W. Somerset Maugham at the Play- dicate that I know the joke is on me; if I decline to register this result the line will achieve only part of its proper effect.

"To get the full effect of a comedy The Civic Players of Minneapolis line, then, there must be no meancule of personal shortcomings to get laughs, but just watch one of their The six weeks' municipal season of audiences, and see if they are able

The Rôle of Falstaff

"Falstaff in 'The Merry Wives of interest, let us call it friendship, from audience of the season one Saturday Windsor' is an example of a part that either can be played so that the whole audience will delight in the whole per-Percival Chubb, president of the formance or so that a part of the audinewly formed British Drama League. always on Falstaff and the play

> Mr. Wise played the Falstaff of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" for a hopes some day to appear again as the Falstaff of the first and second David Warfield is to tour again this parts of Shakespeare's "Henry IV," in a combined version that was prepared by Augustin Daly and that is now in Mrs. Alice Duer Miller is making a Mr. Wise's possession. This produccomedy from her story, "The Charm tion would enable Mr. Wise to con-Courtenay, with the latter's lively romantic style finding appropriate play

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK



FORUM HOME THE

About Emerson's Poetry

"He gave us no songs, no ballads. He appears to have cared little for is rhymes, and even less about meter. To rhyme hearth with worth, and wood with flood is well enough, and ven gives a pleasant variety to the sure, like the change in music rom the dominant to the sub-domibut cowl and soul chime harshly together, while pans and nance cannot be called a rhyme. e meters he commonly depends on the eight-syllable couplet of ott and the eight- and six-syllable stanza, as in the Boston Hymn. These are the meters which schoolboys resort to when required to write a ition in verse; but it is also rue that a great deal of fine poetry! nas been written in them. . . . Emeron also used effectively a short iamor choriambic measure of four or e syllables, but this is generally "The Sphinx' is a good example of it, and is perfectly stained throughout. The sonner on ays,' the most artistic of his poems, is a rare instance of faultless blank e; and there are certain passages "The Problem.' 'Wood Notes. 'Voluntaries' which cannot be excelled for melody. For the most art, however, Emerson's lines rend me of chips freshly struck off y the woodsman; and they have that ad of beauty, but often make a ugh path for tender feet to walk So writes Frank Preston

Do not quarrel with the form. said Jarno to Wilhelm Meister, on ig him a volume of Shakespeare; and it is undeniable that the same plaints one often hears of Emeron as a poet, that his verse is uned, his diction quaint, his metaors strange, and his thought abstruse, would apply quite as well to large portions of the great master's It is not easy to comprehend g Lear,' and 'Troilus and Cresda' is still more difficult. We canot remind ourselves too often that die, however perfect, can stamp d coin without pure metal. Malay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome' are only a fraction of the counterfeits urrent in literature and admired y persons of good taste. Form s Itself an ideal and of great value. t it must be matched by an equally eal context. The literal translation Dante's 'Inferno' is more poetic nd more beautiful than any of the rical ones, and the reason plainly because Dante was more completely et than Cary or Longfellow. It is same case with Virgil and Horace. poetic thought, too often reed by rhetoric or mere sentiment, We are glad to s rare and precious. nize it even in disguise.

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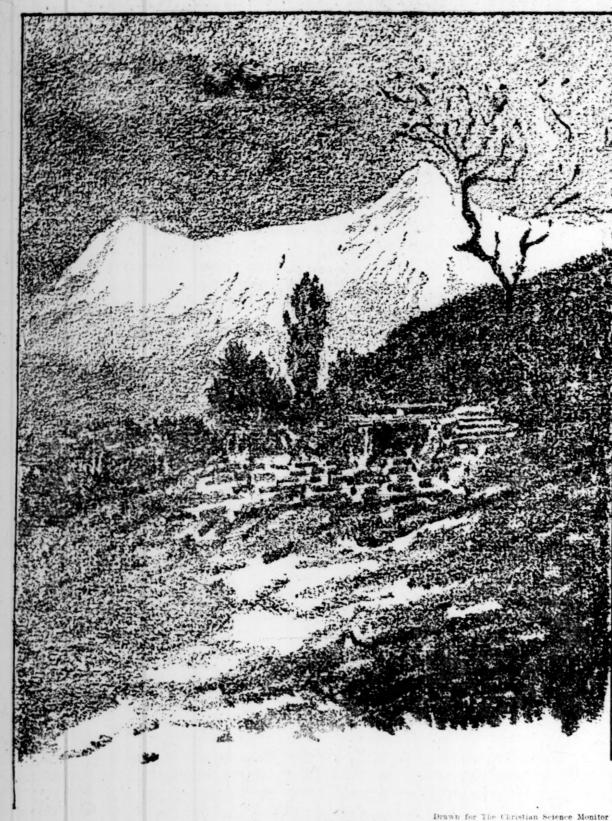
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Sunrise in Kashmir

"Yet it was precisely in his poems Whoever has once felt 'the rapture of speare himself. I never saw a line that Emerson's thought found at times that Emerson's thought found at times once felt 'the rapture of speare himself. I never saw a line of the complete expression. And the extravagances in Shake of the complete expression. The complete expression of the complete expression. The complete expression of the complete expression of the complete expression. The complete expression of the complete expr

Beyond Imitation

yet it is noticeable only, like the im- Lowell. ages of Brutus, by its absence, so thoroughly is he absorbed in his work. while he fuses thought and word incles cohere by the best virtue of each. An empire based on London stones; self that he writes:

"All one, ever the same, Putting invention in a noted weed. That every word doth almost tell his

And yet who has succeeded in imitating him so as to remind us of him To watch that courtly step and air! by even so much as the gait of a sin- Yet surely she, without reproof, lizations of feeling and phrase, basaltic masses, molten and interfused by the primal fires of passion, are not to For well we know, those maidens be be reproduced by the slow experi- All daughters of Mnemosyne; ments of the laboratory striving to And neath the unifying sun. parody creation with artifice. Mr. Many the songs—but Song is one. Shakespeare has damaged English poetry. I wish he had! . . . Is he to blame for the extravagances of modern diction, which are but the reaction of the brazen age against the

most powerful solvent. It brings with me of him, and will venture to assert t an atmosphere in which all things that it is only poets of the second class acquire fresh color, and the most di- that find successful imitators. And have known its steep path and have verse elements become reconciled. It the reason seems to me a very plain feit the air grow keener at each step. in the social dramas—that gence of matter.

In those dark pine woods deep blue libsen has gained most enthusiastic. It is common in the corporation of it. and a sense of higher freedom. It seeks repose in the expression of itcuts loose the bonds of conventionality; pedantry and egotism fly from is the establishment of a perfect

The moon seemed so big that night,

The moon seemed so big that ni mists driven by the sun. The mutual understanding between the and the world so still. Gradually the gained mastery of the technical expecadence of verse affects the poet more worker and his material. The secstrongly than his hearers: under its ondary intellect, on the other hand, influence the mightiest works have seeks for excitement in expression, been accomplished. And the secret and stimulates itself into mannerism, of it lies in this-in an unselfish which is the willful obtrusion of self, devotion to the ideal, which always as style is its unconscious abnegation. leads up to high art of some kind No poet of the first class has ever left (though it may not appear in external a school, because his imagination is lum with its many tributaries, silver is superfluous; there is no bril-that power belongeth unto God." Paul, Emerson knew this secret; incommunicable; while, just as surely probably he knew it as a youth, and as the thermometer tells of the neighhad grown up with it as the com- borhood of an iceberg, you may detect panion of his lonely and contem- the presence of a genius of the second plative hours, sure to become an open class in any generation by the influsecret in due season, as fruit trees ence of his mannerism, for that being an artificial thing, is capable of reproduction. . . . I do not mean that great poetic geniuses may not have influenced thought (though I think it Lichtenberg says somewhere that it would be difficult to show how Shakewas the advantage of the ancients to speare had done so, directly and write before the great art of writing infected contemporaries or followers in fected contemporaries or followers speare may be said to have had the speare may be said to have had the great in the feeted contemporaries or followers with mannerism. . . He does not also with mannerism. . . He does not also with mannerism. . . He does not also with mannerism with mannerism ways speak in that intense way that ways speak in that well. But Shakespeare arrived at a with passion. He allows us here and mastery in this respect which sets there the repose of a commonplace him above all other poets. He is not character, the consoling distraction only superior in degree, but he is of a humorous one. He knows how to absolutely eludes imitation. Though look over the edge of a ravine that here, if anywhere, the style is the man, makes but a wrinkle in its flank .-

To Austin Dobson

Of wilder birth this Muse of mine, Hill-eradled, and baptized with brine; And 'tis for her a sweet despair

gle verse? Those magnificent crystal- Greeting may send from realms aloof. . . .

-William Watson.

I Am Not Poor

Apparwat!

Oh, to have climbed Apparwat! To strength.'

ribbons growing out of the darkness liant play of dialogue for its own sake, likewise, addressing the Church at to ripple along their laughing way as in our own greatest master of Rome, used these words: "Let every

Henrik Ibsen

hand, in the crisp grass, little alpine

flowers lifted their faces to the light.

good luck of coming after Spenser flames up in "Lear" and "Macbeth" in its highly developed literature—we moderation with which he describes had reinvented the art of writing through the rifts of a soil volcanic must understand the peculiar characthese social humbugs who are yet so ter of the land which has produced eminently reasonable and like ourthis people," Havelock Ellis writes, selves. Every figure brought before of sickness and sin. "It is a land having, in its most chardifferent in kind. In that less purely be equable and grand without effort, acteristic regions, a year of but one artistic sphere of style which con- so that we forget the altitude of day and night-the summer a perpetcerns the matter rather than the thought to which he has led us, be- ual warm sunlit day filled with the form, his charm is literally unspeak- cause the slowly receding slope of a aroma of trees and plants, and the able. How perfect his style is may mountain stretching downward by rest of the year a night of darkness; be judged from the fact that it never ample gradations gives a less star-curdles into mannerism, and thus it tling impression of height than to

"Nature herself here goes beyond all ordinary measure. We have night nearly all the winter; we have day nearly all the summer, with the sun by day and by night above the horizon. dissolubly together, till all the parti- Yes! urban is your Muse, and owns You have seen it at flight half-veiled by the mists from the sea; it often With perfect truth he has said of him- Yet flow'rs, as mountain violets sweet, looks three, even four, times larger Locksley Hall, that in the distance Spring from the pavement 'neath her than usual. And then the play of colors on sky, sea and rock, from the most glowing red to the softest and most delicate yellow and white. And then the colors of the Northern Lights on the winter sky, with their more' suppressed kind of wild pictures, yet full of unrest and forever changing.

"Then the other wonders of nature! . . . These perpendicular cliffs Many a night I saw the Pleiads, that rise directly out of the sea! They are not like other moun ains, and the Atlantic roars round their feet. And the ideas of the people are corre-

spondingly unmeasured." "So striking are the contrasts in the Norwegian character that they have been supposed to be due to the mingling of races. . . . However this Pray hold me not in scorn. I am may be, among the Norwegian poets should be in themselves. We do not da Vinci (tr. by Edward McCurdy). | Ibsen; in Bjornson, with his virile idea.—George William Curtis.

strength and generous emotions; in Kielland, a realistic novelist of most recognizable Scandinavian colonies.

matic form.

"It is certainly by the third and in the presence, power, and intellius, even the most insignificant, is an organic and complex personality, to be word.

At Locksley Hall

while as yet 'tis early morn: Leave me here, and when you want me sound upon the bugle-horn.

'Tis the place, and all around it, as of old, the curlews call. Dreary gleams about the moorland flying over Locksley Hall.

overlooks the sandy tracts And the hollow ocean ridges roaring into cataracts. Many a night from yonder ivied case-

ment. ere I went to rest,

sloping slowly to the west. rising thro' the mellow shade, Flitter like a swarm of fire-flies,

Did I look on great Orion

tangled in a silver braid. -Tennyson.

The Three Hundred

What are your spears, O Xerxes? What are your slings, proud Persian, degeneracy of art into artifice, that not poor. Poor rather is the man who and novelists various qualities often with your two million soldiers sheethas characterized the silver age in desires many things. Where shall I meet together in striking opposition; ing the plains of Greece with splendor, every literature? We see in them take my place? Where in a little time wild and fantastic imagination stands and roaring, like the jubilant sea, along only the futile effort of misguided per-sons to torture out of language the secret of that inspiration which henceforth in a little time.—Leolardo characteristics variously combined in

Spiritual Power

his sympathy with the weak and op-pressed. Of these writers, and others is to make known to the world power over sensuous". Can anyone pressed. Of these writers, and others is to make known to the world power over sensuous". Can anyone only less remarkable, one alone is at the truth about God, about Spirit and who is solicitous for the well-being of all well known in England, and even spiritual power. That was also the the world deny that what the world he is known exclusively by his early mission of Christ Jesus, as it has been needs is a knowledge of the Science work, especially by that most delight- the mission of every prophet who has that reveals the truth about the power ful of peasant stories, 'Arne.' In Germany, the Scandinavian novelists and dramatists have received much attention, and are widely known through Scriptures" (p. 454), Mrs. Eddy makes the truth about the omnipresence, omexcellent and easily accessible trans-lations. Yet our English speech is hardly less closely allied to the northhardly less closely allied to the northpoint of Christian Science."

1828, at Skien, a small town on the south coast of Norway engaged in the export of timber—which is floated down the streams from the highlands above—and also noted as a center of Pietistic religious influence. In this is dependent upon it. Every modern theory of natural science is based on the stream at the head of a narfir-scented town, at the head of a nar-row fjord, between the mountains and them. The human mind believes in the sea, an insignificant little wooden the reality of matter and in the power They are not as the other trees; house is still shown as Ibsen's birth- of matter, and would attribute no Apart, aloof, austere, "In the leisure moments of his work power to Spirit at all. That is why Mute of a thousand mysteries, he amused himself by writing extrava-gant satires on the citizens of Grimstad, and drawing caricatures. It was while reading Sallust and Cicero in the human body, and that the hufor his examination that he conceived, man mind becomes aware, through and wrote at midnight, his first play, material causation also, of such disthusiastic young friends the tragedy dition. Thus the prevalent belief is was published and so some thirty that matter is the controller to a very When hazels hardly lift their leaves copies sold-a result which did not great extent of every human being. permit of the proposed tour in the One has only to take a very casual The poplars murmur each to each, East on which the three friends had survey of the world to observe the exdecided to expend the profits of the tent to which mankind are the slaves sale... Ibsen's prentice hand was now trained by the writing of several dramas not included among his published works; and, like Shakespeare and Molière in somewhat similar circumstances, he here acquired his master to which mankind are the slaves of materialism. It is not only upon the side of sickness that it strikes at them; it is also the cause of all the sin that darkens human existence. Indeed, it is true to say that the best of influence most sweet.

In what remote, immortal speech are they conversing now?...

Of influence most sweet.

In what remote, immortal speech are they conversing now?...

Of influence most sweet. tery of the technical demands of drater is the cause of all that goes by The poplars stand; and yet, who "In 1864, having acquired the means, the name of sin.

The name of sin.

Christian Science opposes the be

somewhat provincial and uncongenial lief that matter is real and that there atmosphere of his native country. . . . is in reality any material law or In 1885 he revisited Norway. . . . At power. Christian Science holds that Drontheim he made a remarkable if it be maintained that matter is a speech to a club of workingmen. reality, then Spirit or God must be Mere democracy, he said, 'cannot limited. But this Christian Science The Glory of a Nation solve the social question. An element cannot admit since it declares God of aristocracy must be introduced into to be infinite. Mrs. Eddy states the our life. Of course I do not mean the position clearly when she writes on aristocracy of birth or of the purse, or even the aristocracy of intellect. I mean the aristocracy of character, of will, of mind. That only can free us. Spirit, omnipotence, omnipresence, constitution which is not an outgrowth From two groups will this aristocracy omniscience,—Spirit possessing all of this character is not worth the I hope for come to our people—from our women and our workmen. The revolution in the social condition, now preparing in Europe is chieff and the Discourse of the people have preparing in Europe is chieff and the Discourse of the people have preparing in Europe is chieff and the Discourse of the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after their indicates the people have prepared their liberties after the liberties after th preparing in Europe, is chiefly concerned with the future of the workers Christian Science lays the metaphys- Whipple. and the women. In this I place all ical ax at the root of the error which my hopes and expectations; for this I has enslaved the human race through will work all my life and with all my out the ages and which continues to do so just as it believes in the reality,

east brightened to rose-color—the riences of men, to a keen criticism omnipotent. In Isaiah, for example, it palest, loveliest tints-then faded to of the social life of today. But this is written in the forty-fifth chapter: clear, pure green. Before it stood a impulse that underlies nearly all "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all vast range of peaks, shadowy and Ibsen's dramas of the last group, is the ends of the earth: for I am God. purple, great Nanga Parbat. Hara- always under the control of a great and there is none else." And it was mouk, Kolahoi, sentinels of the dawn. dramatic artist. The dialogue is brief the Psalmist who said: "God hath The light caught the winding Jhe- and incisive; every word tells, none spoken once; twice have I heard this; to ripple along their laughing way through the wide "Happy Valley."

Then quickly the sun rose in its full glory and shone upon all Kashmir. The pale moon had sunk away to where greenest lakes lie, and near at hand, in the crisp grass, little alpine as in our own greatest master of there is fault to find in the construction of libsen's prose dramas, it lies in their richness of material; the subsidiary episodes are frequently dramas in themselves although duly subordinate many times to show that the underto the main purpose of the play. The standing of the omnipotence of God care lavished on the development and underlay the entire spiritual outlook episodes of these dramas is equaled by of many of the spiritual teachers of the reality and variety of the persons the Hebrew race and of the disciples sions they demonstrated the omnipotence of spiritual power in the healing If then spiritual power is the only

real power, as Christian Science derecognized without trick or catch- clares, how can the statement be put to the test? By understanding and demonstration. At the present time men are awakening to the fact of spiritual power. Matter is an illusion, an image in the human mind; and what is happening today is that through the teaching of Christian Science men are coming out of this illusion or dream. In proportion as the truth dawns on the human consciousness that Spirit is omnipresent, omnipotent, and ompiscient, to that extent the false belief is destroyed that there is such a thing in reality as material power. It is true that this teaching utterly denies the credibility of what are termed the material senses. But is that not virtually done by every theory of the natural scientist? Surely no one with the slightest pretense to a knowledge of modern thought will assert that the physical senses at any time testify other than superficially and as to external appearances only. On page 134 of Science and Health

the following occurs: "Jesus said: 'I knew that Thou hearest me always;' and he raised Lazarus from the dead, stilled the tempest, healed the sick, walked on the water. There is divine authority for believing in the superiority of spiritual power over material resistance." The method of all the wonders performed by Jesus is explained by Christian Science. And Christian Science enables those who understand its teaching, understand, that is, something of the divine Prindemonstration of spiritual power over

material belief, exactly in the measure of their understanding. Every dainty and delicate art, beneath which Written for The Christian Science Monitor healing that takes place in the pracmay be heard the somber undertone of THE mission of Christian Science tice of Christian Science today is a men. Matter must be dethroned as the whose dialects are still full of genuine The world of men believes tremen- god among men by the metaphysical Scandinavian words unknown to lit- dously in the reality and power of understanding of the words of John matter. It believes, that is to say, in Revelation: "I am Alpha and "Henrik Ibsen was born on March 20, that there is life and sensation in Omega, the beginning and the ending

Poplars

They guard the crescent year: Makes answer to the rain-

A few brief words the poplar saith. And then is still again. 'Catilina.' With the help of two en- turbance which it calls a diseased con- When oak and elm on sultry eves Drowse in a full-fed sloth.

Out of the undergrowth,

Bending tall brow to brow; In what remote, immortal speech In some ethereal, thin Gulf-stream

That trends about their feet, knows?

If one should listen well, Some careless whisper might disclose The secret poplar spell.

-May Byron.

The true glory of a nation is an intelligent, honest, industrious people.

SCIENCE HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Question of Definitions

IF SOME employer of labor in France, in the United Kingdom, or in the United States, would give a definition of bolshevism in the terms in which it is intended to be applied in those countries, it would not only serve to elucidate the terminology of all economical discussion, a thing, as Mr. Churchill might say, at present altogether too inexact, it would also serve to clarify the discussion itself. Between, for instance, the bolshevism of Moscow, the bolshevism of the British coal fields, and the bolshevism of the lumber camps of the States, there are great gulfs set, and the area of these gulfs may be measured in the divergent emotions and characteristics of nations. The Russian peasant, with his sensuous and dreamy idealism, has little or nothing in common with the frank materiality of the Yorkshire pitman: the demarcation line of the East and West in reality runs between them. When, however, the Atlantic is crossed, what is frequently too casually described as the melting pot is reached, and there the Russian rubs shoulders with the Anglo-Saxon, "Orlando's helmet in Augustine's cowl," and, round the cooking stove of the lumber camp, Jews and strangers of Rome, Cretes and Arabians daily

In such circumstances, and the circumstances are those actually prevailing, it is a little difficult to know how to accept anybody's and everybody's application of bolshevism. Mr. G. H. Roberts, for example, the British Food Controller, a trades-unionist beyond all reproach, talks of the element of bolshevism in British Labor. But bolshevism, if it has any meaning, must surely mean bolshevism as evolved, taught, and practiced in Russia, or else it is not bolshevism but something different. The question then is, could Mr. Roberts picture Mr. Smillie in the posture of Lenine, the Lanarkshire miner with the temperament of a Russian aristocrat? In the case of Mr. Snowden or Mr. Ramsay Macdonald it might be different, for Mr. Snowden and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, like Lenine, are not workingmen at all, but intellectuals, and the course of the intellectual, since the beginning of the war, and, indeed, historically, has always been an erratic one: anyone may trace it, who will, from Cassius to Machiavelli, and from Machiavelli to Talleyrand, and you will always trace it in gall.

It is, in short, quite impossible to imagine a British trades-unionist or a Yankee out of the eastern states in the temper of a Lenine, though it is quite easy to picture a Russian immigrant, in New York or San Francisco, in just that temper. What, therefore, Mr. Roberts presumably means by bolshevism in England is some brand of revolutionary radicalism, which is by no means the same thing in practice, however it may approximate to it in theory: the republicanism of Cromwell was of as differto that of Danton, as the revolution of 1688 was unlike that of 1917. At the same time the train for a great social explosion is being laid, with the greatest care, all round the world. What the engineers of this explosion are, however, finding difficult is to prevent partial and premature detonations in so immense a mine field; and this the more so because there is a want of unity amongst the engineers themselves; the syndicalist, for instance, not believing in the great political set pieces of the radical Socialists, but in the direct action of the perpetual petty strike. If the syndicalist could have his own way, there would never again be peace in the world of Labor, until syndicalism had put every other economic ideal or panacea under its feet, unless, and this is a thing he is prone to forget, something should happen to syndicalism in the process. Strike would follow strike, not for reason, but upon excuse, until the golden eggs of capitalism had been distributed amongst the organized. trades. What would become of the layer of the eggs in the meantime is one of the bagatelle of details which syndicalism does not concern itself with. Yet this particular goose is one of those birds regarded as peculiarly

However, to be exactly just to him, the revolutionary, of whatever ilk, is not vastly concerned over any goose or its eggs. He is commonly perfectly ready to wring the neck of the one and smash to pieces the others. Something for the good of humanity, he is entirely sure, is going to transpire, if only to him is secured the privi-lege of summoning order out of the chaos. A great many people have thought just like that before, and lived to see their own houses of cards fall. The great advantage of an ignorance of history lies in the fact that it adds to your sense of self-importance by making you think you are the motive power when you are only the fly on the wheel. It was Kant, was it not, who declared, in his sententious way, of the Kritik, that it could afford to wait half a century for a reader, when the Almighty had been content to wait sixty centuries before creating the man who could write it. Your historical abstainer has very much of the Kant in him, though, so long as he remains an abstainer, he will never be aware of the fact.

Thus the radical Socialists of the United States are preparing, in the great convention to be held next September, to swallow or outlaw the more conservative element in the party. Then, if successful, they are going to join hands round the world with the I. W. W., the Bolsheviki, and the Spartacans, so that they may dance together round the maypole of social progress. The proposal is idyllic but ingenuous; and this for the extremely simple reason that these benevolent gentlemen are, like all the neophytes of historical abstinence, on the point of putting the cart before the horse, in other words they are going to reform their neighbors before themselves. It is a remedy which has been tried quite often, but without any particular success. The earliest of the great trio of English poets wrought the idea into an

epigram centuries ago, and it was not exactly new in his day:—

"He might say with our parish priest— Do as I say, but not as I do."

It is, indeed, a truism of all philosophy. Greed and selfishness are not the characteristics of one class more than of another: they are the characteristics of the human mind, and therefore the first law of human progress has always been the law of self-purification. Why reformers are rewarded with such comparatively mean results, is usually because of their antipathy to beginning with their own reformation. My son, says the eastern wiseman, know thyself.

Native Rights

THE recent letter addressed to the British Foreign Office by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society in regard to native rights in the former German colonies in Africa is deserving of careful attention. It is particularly welcome at the present moment when those who desire to assure to the African native unequivocal justice stand in need of all the support they can get in order to prevent any reversion to the high-handed methods of the past. Amongst the advocates of native rights, the British Premier has always held a foremost place, and, by relying, as it does, on Mr. Lloyd George's statements on the subject, the British Anti-Slavery Society has performed a useful service. It has refreshed the memory of the public with what may be taken to be the allied ideals on the question, and thus helped to renew a public opinion to which it would be very difficult for any body of men to run counter.

Mr. Lloyd George has never had any doubts on this subject. The governing consideration in all these cases, he declared in the House of Commons some eighteen months ago, should be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, "one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists." The natives, he pointed out, lived in their various tribal organizations under chiefs and councils who were competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members, and thus to represent their wishes and interests in regard to their disposal. "The general principle of national self-determination," he added, "is therefore applicable in their cases as in those of occupied European territories."

The great problem, of course, is to develop a plan for ascertaining the wishes of the natives which shall be really effective. It is perfectly true to say, as does the antislavery society, that Germany herself occupied these territories by reason of an alleged expressed wish of the people in 1884 and 1885; and that her reason for being there was based on treaties formed with their people, represented by their chiefs. It is also fair to adduce this as an evidence of the capacity of the people to express their wishes. The native government being in the hands of tribal councils, it is quite practical to suggest that the wishes of these councils should be ascertained before the final settlement of territories is made. The problem is to make certain that these councils shall be left really free to decide. No one seriously supposes that they were left free in 1884 or in 1885, and the great danger is that they will not be left free today. The governments concerned in the great question of "under which mandatory" may be perfectly sincere in the matter, but the government, in such circumstances, has little control over the enthusiast on the spot.

On the whole the suggestion made by the anti-slavery society, that an international commission, appointed possibly by the League of Nations, and consisting of men well acquainted with native thought and government, should devote itself to the special purpose of ascertaining the true native views on this question, has much to be said for it.

A More Positive View of Women

Some things were said about women in industry by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, in a statement made recently in New York and published in this paper, which are worthy of general attention. Mrs. Blatch, who has just returned to America after having spent several months in studying industrial conditions with regard to women and children in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, has come to the wise conclusion that in the realm of industry women should be looked upon less as a class and more as individuals.

It is unquestionably true that, as Mrs. Blatch

points out, women are greatly handicapped by the very

fact that they are regarded as a class that must be especially protected, because the inference follows that women are inferior to men as workers and therefore are not entitled to equal pay. It is, of course, true that legislation protective of women in industry has generally been prompted by solicitude for their welfare, but such legislation has nevertheless had its disadvantages as well as its benefits. It is an indication of the development of a keener discernment that people are beginning to realize the negative effects of the implications of weakness and limited capabilities of women, as well as to appreciate their actual ability and capacity, and it is no doubt fortunate that one of the earliest to perceive and proclaim these unfortunate and unjust effects is a woman. After referring to the erroneous estimate of women's work prevalent before the war, in consequence of which, she says, women were the poorest paid workers in the Labor market, and had the lowest positions, and also alluding to the proof of their skill and capacity during the war, Mrs. Blatch assigns two reasons for women's

proclaim these unfortunate and unjust effects is a woman. After referring to the erroneous estimate of women's work prevalent before the war, in consequence of which, she says, women were the poorest paid workers in the Labor market, and had the lowest positions, and also alluding to the proof of their skill and capacity during the war, Mrs. Blatch assigns two reasons for women's apparently increased efficiency in that period which may not have occurred to every one. These are probably minor reasons, but they are worth noting. The first is that women engaged in the industries while the war was going on were better fed than formerly, since they were paid enough to enable them to buy good meals. In the case of munitions workers, the women, quite commonly, obtained hot and wholesome meals, served under governmental management or supervision, near the scene of

labor, where employees could obtain full value for their money. The second is that they were beginning to be thought well of, to be praised, so that they took a greater interest in their work than ever before.

women's industries, or in those in which women constitute the great body of Labor, wages are more nearly equal, but in those in which men are dominant there is a great contrast between the wages paid to men and women. Women, she explains, have been less appreciated than men, have been considered less trained, less stable, and less organized: but instead of attempts being made to obviate these disadvantages they have been accepted, and protective legislation has been sought. "Special protective legislation," says Mrs. Blatch, "constitutes a real danger in that it stamps woman as weaker and makes her less desirable as a worker. What we need is proper legislation for both men and women. When it was discovered, in England, that the output was greater where hours were shorter, the working day was cut down. We need to institute a campaign for the treatment of women as individuals, as men are treated, and not as a class."

It is doubtless true, as Mrs. Blatch declares, that the right way to begin to help women to a better industrial status is by seeing to it that girls shall have a square deal in the schools. "We live," she says, "in an age of machinery; why should not girls be taught something about mechanics, just as boys are? We must begin in our schools to end the discrimination against girls, in order to change the common thought about women in industry. Let us give them the best we have to offer. Then women will be able to command the higher wages which they need, and equal pay for equal work." Such words as these give fresh promise of a more intelligent concept of the subject than has been prevalent, because they reveal the advent of a more positive view of women's abilities than has obtained in the past.

When the Hay Is Making

THESE piping days of midsummer are hay days in the United States. Farmers everywhere in the typically temperate parts of the country are busy with their mowing. From the wide farms of the west and the narrower ones of the east comes the clatter of the mowing machine, rising and falling as the growing swaths spread steadily over near hillsides and far hollows. And in the cities, thousands of men who have almost forgotten the use of horses, in whose daily round such a thing as a stable is extinct, whose urban and suburban circuit is a matter of gasoline, rubber tires, gears, carburetors, batteries, and grease, catching a whiff from some new-mown lawn may be reminded that out in the open country this is haying time. To some of the urban thousands will come memories of earlier days "down on the old farm," when hay field or "medder" called a whole family to outdoor service, or vacations when, in contrast with work in the city, haymaking counted as sheer fun.

Many a city man would be glad to take his share with the mowers today, if he could go at the business as it used to be gone at in New England, say, a generation or two ago, when New England farms were thrifty, and when "father and the boys" made up a farm crew that was hard to beat, in the havfield or anywhere else. Those were the days of hand-mowing, partly because machine mowers cost more than scythes, and partly because rocks in New England havfields were often too common to allow machines to be used with comfort. Every part of the work with such a "crew" was a gay contest. That mower must needs be sturdy and skillful indeed who should start the first swath in the fresh vigor of morning sunshine. He would be sure to be hard pressed by that wide-swinging scythe a few paces behind, in the second swath; just as this doughty pursuer, in turn, would very likely have all he could do to keep ahead of some determined "Swish, swish!" in swath No. 3. What goodnatured banter whenever one mower could fairly claim a need to stop, lest he clip the heels of his rival in front! And what dry wit, back and forth, as, under a tacit truce, all paused to straighten up, while the drawling repartee was punctuated with the deft, though languid clip, clip, clip, of "rifles" whipping the scythes once more to a cutting edge! And, later in the day, when the forenoon's "cut," dry and fragrant, had been spread, and raked, and pushed or rolled into haycocks, there was all the fun of rivalry and contest in getting the aromatic loads safely into the great barn. No sooner had horses drawn the hayrack alongside the farthest haycock than the struggle was on between John in the cart, doing his bestto build the load, and Josiah beside him on the ground, "pitching on." So often as John paused to pack and tread the flying forkfuls into the corners, stuffing them between the sidebars, Josiah's fork, digging deep into the top of the haycock, would rise with a mighty surge, and bury the load-builder in a fresh supply of material, spurring him as well to speedier effort lest he fail to take care of the hay as fast as it should be passed to him. In the flurry of such a contest minor tasks like "raking after" the load, cleaning the field of the last wisps that could make a luscious mouthful for cow or horse barnbound in the depth of winter, were hardly tasks at all; rather they were opportunities to watch the fray and to join in the banter that invariably served to spur the victor or to castigate the vanquished. There was energy in the carrying on of New England farms in those days, and much work was done because youth and native wit were there to make a game of it.

Things are done in a larger way today, if not in New England then on the more sweeping and wider-ranging farms of the west. A country that produces little less than the equivalent of a ton of hay for each and every one of the 110,000,000 human beings in its population has surely enough and to spare for its dumb creatures, but it must needs go at its hay harvest in a large way. And wherever there are many machines, work tends to lose the fun of the good old days of small farms and family "crews." One is tempted to long for some international harvester that could make fun by machinery, harvesting with the hay the wit and wisdom of men who join work with men. Perhaps invention will supply even this need, some day. Meanwhile, haying time will still have its joys

as well as its hardships, and to the farmer will come the fragrance, as to the city man the memories, of the new-mown fields lying warm in the summer sun.

Notes and Comments

JULES VERNE, as everybody knows, anticipated the submarine by imagining one for fictional parposes, and it appears, on the word of somebody who remembers his youthful reading of so-called dime novels that the author who invented Nick Carter and his thrilling adventures as an unfoilable detective anticipated the aeroplane by once providing his hero with a flying-machine. The reminder turns up in reminiscences produced by the report that the dime novel is coming back into its former popularity with the American boy. One wonders if it ever really lost that popularity, or merely seemed to disappear because the elders ceased to take notice. The heroes, however, undoubtedly change, for whereas Nick Carter nowadays stands as the typical dime novel hero, an older generation remembers another, who was popularly known as Old Sleuth. The name got into current language and nowadays is used both as a noun and a verb, but Old Sleuth himself is pretty generally forgotten.

L'ECLAIR, which, in one of its recent issues, published a note on the seal used by Jules Favre at Versailles in 1871, has received a letter bearing the signature "Louis, prince de Bourbon." The writer protests against the expression, used by L'Eclair, "faux Louis XVII" as applied to his father, Naundorff; and the writer incloses a certificate in which Naundorff is described as Duke of Normandy, Louis XVII. It has not sufficed of over 100 years completely to silence that particular chapter of French history. As L'Eclair remarks, "Ever since the 8th of June, 1795, the case was settled for us."

Judging by the way things are going in the United States, the forces which would still like to upset prohibition might reasonably imitate the phraseology of that familiar slogan, "The full dinner pail," and conduct their campaign under the sonorous war cry, "The full county jail." Report comes from various quarters, of which the latest is Massachusetts, that already the county jail population has fallen off until these institutions are becoming happily useless. Incidentally it is interesting to observe a movement which has been stoutly opposed on the ground of being an attack on personal liberty actually resulting in keeping so many individuals from a condition in which they have to be personally locked up.

A LIGHTHOUSE capable of performing its function without compelling a light-keeper and his family to live in the same lonely spot, has been completed at the entrance to Russell Channel, leading to St. Peter's Fort, Guernsey, of which Victor Hugo wrote in "The Toilers of the Sea." Standing some eighty feet above the sea, the light is controlled and the foghorn, audible thirty miles away on the coast of France, sounded by means of a mile and a half of cable from the mainland. Comparatively inexpensive, for the cost in this case did not exceed \$50,000, a similar light will probably safeguard navigation in Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait when they are presently opened to commerce; and others are under consideration for the exposed coasts of South America. The keeperless lighthouse is less humanly interesting than. preceding types, but for practical purposes it will add an element of safety which in many a place will be welcome.

As THE information is now allowed to reach the public, it appears likely that even if the war had continued. the U-boat would by now have been practically eliminated as a factor of serious importance. The National Research Council of the United States had, it seems, solved the problem of making the submarine audible to its enemies, and audible in such an exact manner that its position could be found, and the submarine destroyed by those who had never seen it. The submarine detector was the composite work of several American electrical construction firms, assisted and advised by engineers and experts in the study of sound, and it achieved the complex task of identifying the spot under water from which the noises made by the unseen U-boat actually started. The device proved itself in service toward the end of the war. but came too late to be needed for the complete elimination of U-boats. If its existence should operate to prevent any more submarines being made its invention will be splendidly justified.

A visitor to Warsaw who has enjoyed the advantage of a Polish cicerone points to the mistake, made by visitors in a hurry, of confining their attention to the new quarters of the city. Warsaw is not Cracow, of course, but off the beaten track she has many curious churches, many old houses, and many quaint streets to offer for inspection. In this period of renaissance for Poland, Warsaw is considering the best means of showing her art treasures to advantage. It is probable that the large, modern museum, with plenty of light but with little or no charm, will be adopted by the civic authorities. There are many who plead the advantages of the old houses as much more effective frames to old pictures and curios than the uncompromising aspect of white walls and the glare of skylights. (Each type of museum has its own advantages, and Warsaw will have to make her own

TRIVIAL details not infrequently become the pivot of momentous decisions, in which cases an element of absurdity is supplied by the breadth of the contrast. A case in point arises in the discussion among English littérateurs concerning Shakespeare's alleged "hand" in the play of "Sir Thomas More," in which one expert occupies almost a column of small type in the literary supplement of The Times of London in describing the construction of the letter B as found in one of Shakespeare's autographic documents. The imposing array of warlike and nautical terms in the modest letter, such as keel, base-line, ram, fore-limb and boundary-line, may astonish many who have been accustomed to form it with comparative ease, while the division of the letter into sections and subsections by this savant for purposes of discussion endows the old scrivener's art with unexpected dignity.